

THE  
UNITED STATES  
*Miller*

SEVENTEENTH YEAR, No. 9.

MILWAUKEE, SEPTEMBER, 1892.

\$1.00 per Year. 10c. per Copy.

1892.

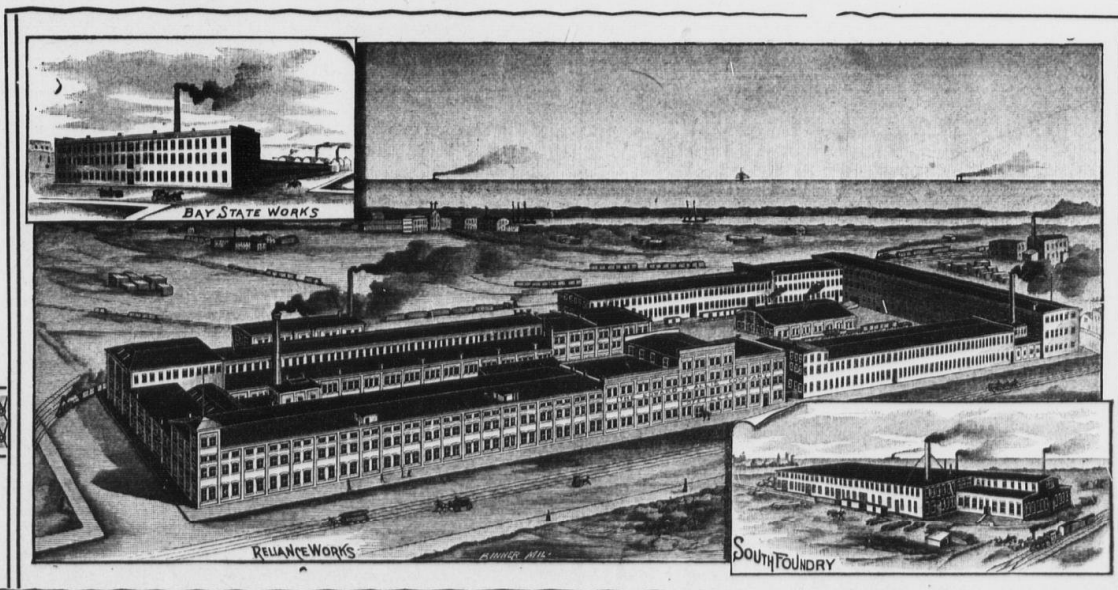
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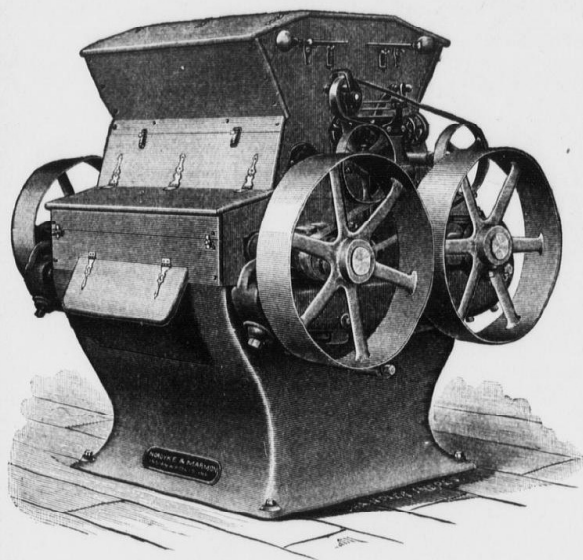
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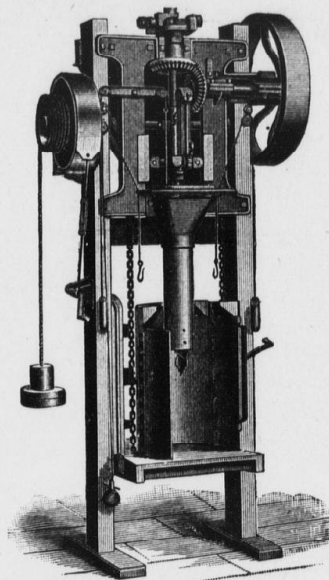


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# THE UNITED STATES Miller

SEVENTEENTH YEAR, No. 9.

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## THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH AND IRISH MILLERS.

[From THE MILLER, London.]

ON Tuesday, June 14th, the National Association of British and Irish Millers held its fourteenth general meeting and ninth convention in the ancient city of Gloucester and at that general meeting Mr. Thomas William Hibbard was, unanimously and by acclamation, elected president for the 1892-1893 session and no member has deserved better of the association than the typical British miller on whom it conferred its supreme distinction. Mr. Hibbard is one of the founders of the National Association and has always been its staunch supporter, attending its meetings and doing much useful work on its committees. Although one of the foremost millers of the west of England, Mr. Hibbard is a comparatively young man, having been born in 1846 at Bishopstone, in Wiltshire. He received his education at Cowley School, Oxford, and at the age of sixteen was duly apprenticed to a miller near Bath, where, in four years, he acquired a thorough knowledge of the routine of a flour mill of that day. About two years later, 1869, when the subject of this notice was but twenty three years of age, he took a situation in the Albert Mills, Gloucester, where he was intrusted with the responsible duties of buying wheat and selling flour. That he was not found wanting in all matters pertaining to his position is proved by the fact that in 1872 he was admitted a partner in the firm, which then, as now, bore the title of James Reynolds & Co. The care of a large and constantly increasing business have not allowed Mr. Hibbard much time for cultivating either imperial or municipal politics though he has by no means disassociated himself from the business life of his city. He was recently elected President of the Gloucester Incorporated Chamber of Commerce. When, in 1880, a large party of British millers visited the Milling Exhibition at Cincinnati, O., under the leadership of Mr. Samuel Smith, President,

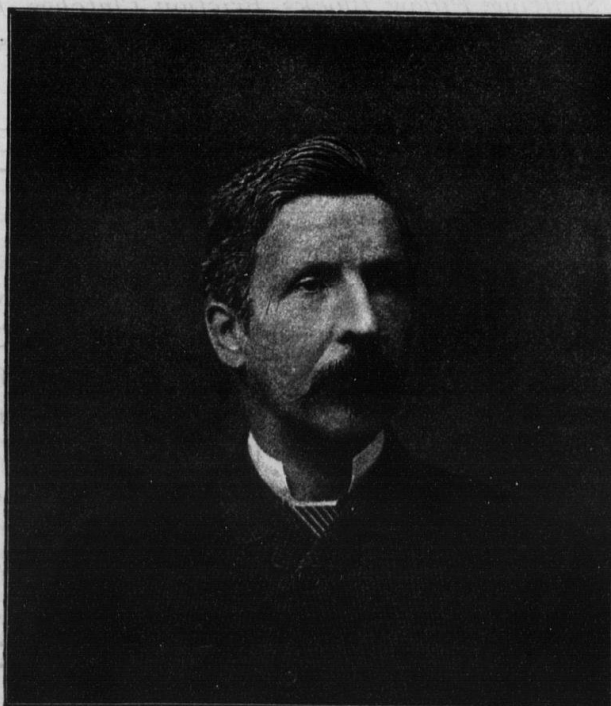
it was accompanied by Mr. Hibbard as Vice President, through whose ability of rapid draughtmanship the most salient points of that great show were recorded. Not the least service which the National Association has rendered to the milling trade of Great Britain is the spirit of brotherliness and mutual aid which it has fostered to no small extent by the opportunities it has offered for the ventilation of technical questions by means of papers and

his power to train up operative millers who should work by reasoned methods instead of by "rule of thumb." He soon formed a large class among his own employes and to the instruction of these young men much time and labor were devoted by himself and by his able manager, Mr. William R. Voller. The results of this policy are to be seen in the position held by the Albert Mills, and are written large in the list of successful candidates, published year after

taken that way means just that much loss to the older routes. For the year ending September 1, 1891, 1,739,688 bushels of grain were exported from New Orleans; for the year ending September 1, 1892, this amount had increased to the enormous total of 15,261,864 bushels. This increase has far outgrown the capacity of the New Orleans elevators and all sorts of makeshifts are adopted, while new elevators are going up as rapidly as possible. Almost all the grain exported is wheat, and comes from Texas, Kansas and Missouri. From the two last States it goes down the Mississippi in barges and is loaded on the ocean vessels by floating elevators. The Southern Texas Pacific, Illinois Central, Missouri Pacific, Mississippi Valley and Missouri, Kansas and Texas are the lines mainly interested in this traffic and the profit they find in it is shown by the abandonment of other routes in favor of New Orleans. They not only expect a corresponding increase in business this year, but will during the proper season ship corn via New Orleans which has formerly come via St. Louis or Chicago.

## MINNESOTA WHEAT GRADES.

AT a meeting of the Minnesota Railway Commission, millers and elevator men, held at the State capitol, St. Paul, Sept. 6, it was decided to make a material change in the grain grades, which will affect the 120,000,000 bushels of new wheat to be marketed this year by Minnesota and the Dakotas. The railway commission, after discussing the question thoroughly, decided to continue No. 1 Northern as the contract grade, but to insert the following after the rule for grading No. 3 wheat: "Hard flint wheat, containing no appreciable mixture of soft wheat, may be admitted to the grades of No. 2 Northern and No. 3 wheat, provided the test weight of the same is not more than one pound less than the minimum test weight required by the existing rules for said grades, and provided further that such wheat is in other respects qualified for admission into said grades."



MR. THOMAS WILLIAM HIBBARD.

discussions. In this matter the President-elect has borne his full share of work. At the Dublin convention of 1886 he presented an interesting paper on "Gradual Reduction by Roller Milling applied to soft Wheats," while his paper on "Handling and Storing Wheat," read at Baker's Hall, London, Dec. 11, 1888, at a special meeting of the Association, drew an exceedingly large audience. On his return from the United States in 1880, Mr. Hibbard resolved that he would do all in

year, by the City and Guilds of London Institute for the advancement of Technical Instruction.

## ENORMOUS GRAIN SHIPMENTS.

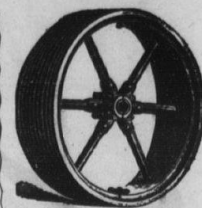
New Orleans Coming to the Front as an Export Route.

THE increase in the grain trade of New Orleans during the last year, says the *Chicago Herald*, is startling. Especially is this so when it is remembered that the New Orleans route is practically a new one, and that every bushel

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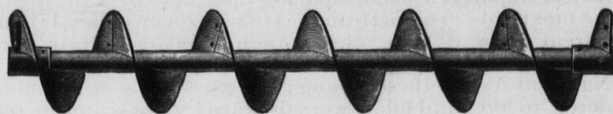
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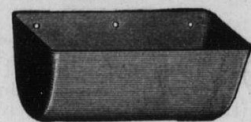
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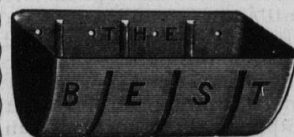
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[Revised Edition for 1890.]



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## Associations.

## PENNSYLVANIA MILLER'S STATE ASSOCIATION.

THE fourteenth annual convention of the Pennsylvania Millers' State Association will be held at York, commencing on Tuesday, October 4, 1892, at 2 P. M. and continue two days. After the adjournment on Wednesday, the Convention will be entertained by Mr. Latimer Small, at his country place, "Grantley," beautifully located a short distance from York. Thursday will be devoted to sight-seeing at the famous Gettysburg battle-field, to which point special excursion rates will be secured. Among the subjects, on which papers are to be read before the convention, are the following: "Past, Present and Future of Milling," by R. R. Ellis; "The Plansifter," by Henry Gaehler; "Buckwheat Milling," by Geo. A. Dayton; "Local and State Organizations," by Geo. T. Ingham; "The Air Belt Purifier," by E. T. Butler; "Bags and Bagging," by W. J. Yeager; "Talk on Agriculture in Europe."

The secretary, Mr. Landis Levan, whose office is at Lancaster, in his letter of invitation, says:

"Let all make an effort to attend and be on hand promptly at the opening. Please invite your neighbors and friends who are in our line of business, whether members or not.

The leading hotels are the "National" and "City," both of which are desirable, and will furnish good accommodations.

For orders for excursion tickets apply to me as usual. Tickets good to return until October 9th inclusive."

## OPERATIVE MILLERS.

OPERATIVE millers will hold a meeting at Indianapolis, Ind., Friday, Sept. 30, and

Saturday, Oct. 1, 1892, for the purpose of organizing a subordinate lodge under the Grand Lodge of Operative Millers, organized at Indianapolis, Ind., June 28, 1892.

All operative millers in Indiana are requested to be present.

WILLIS A. DOBSON, Pres't.  
W. M. CHURCH, Sec'y.

SEYMOUR, IND., Aug. 22.

## THE FLOUR QUESTION IN CALIFORNIA.

CONSIDERING the efforts which all nations have naturally made to import their breadstuffs as grain and to reserve to their own people the profit on milling them, the growth of the shipments of American flour has been quite striking, and amply justifies expectations of its future extension. Seventy years ago the whole United States exported in round figures 1,000,000 barrels of flour, which went chiefly to the West Indies and to the tropical and semi-tropical countries of America. Our flour exports to Europe did not assume large figures till the Irish famine, when we sent abroad, in 1847, \$26,134,811 worth of flour. From this figure our exports fell back to an average of about \$10,000,000 and \$12,000,000—say 2,500,000 to 3,000,000 barrels. In 1856 they again spurted to 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 barrels; twenty years later they rose to 7,000,000 to 8,000,000; in the eighties they reached 10,000,000; in 1890 they footed up 12,200,000 and in the current year they are expected to reach 15,000,000. This progress is so steady and so rapid that it does seem as though hopes might be entertained of the exports of the bulk of our wheat in the shape of flour.

The case lies in a nutshell. The English and French millers want to mill all the flour consumed in their respective coun-

tries, and the French tariff is so adjusted that foreign flour pays a higher duty proportionately than foreign wheat. But, from some reason or other, the art of milling has reached a higher degree of perfection in this country than in Europe. The European miller is less progressive and more wedded to old-fashioned methods than the American miller. His product is therefore less prized than our flour by the bakers. Thus, in spite of the efforts of governments and of the struggles of the native millers to keep the business in their own hands, the amount of American flour consumed in England and France increases year by year; not by leaps and bounds, but slowly, gradually and unceasingly. And it is impossible to say where the increase will stop, unless it should befall that European millers came to this country, learned their business and took their knowledge back home with them.

The increase in the flour shipments from this coast to China and Central America is just as marked as the increase on the Atlantic, but it does not show in our local trade returns, because a large proportion of the flour export trade has been diverted from this port to Portland, Tacoma and Victoria. Yessels sailing from these ports to China load up with flour at any cost in preference to sailing in ballast; and latterly, lines of steamers have been laid on, which carry little else besides flour. Of course the effect of these shipments is to cause an apparent halt in the flour movement from this port. But in fact the consumption of flour in Japan, China and Central America is on the increase, and it will soon exhaust the capacity of the northern centers of supply. If ever the Chinese take to eating wheaten flour, a million tons a year will not begin to satisfy them. The change is not going to come in a day or in a year. Of all the peoples of the globe, the Chinese are the most closely wedded to old habits. It will take long experience to convince them that rice is not the ideal food of man. But in a nation of four hundred millions of souls there must be many sorts and conditions of man, and there must be some who can afford to eat the best food, when they become satisfied that it is the best. Our knowledge of China is confined to few seaports; but we know from travelers that in the interior, and in such cities as Canton and Tientsin, there is a wealthy class which indulges in the luxuries of the table. It must be that sooner or later this class will realize how much more nutritious and palatable wheaten bread is than rice bread; when it does, the question will not be to find a market for

our flour, but to find land on which we can extend our wheat acreage.—*San Francisco Call.*

## EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS.

THE following, from the advance statement issued by the United States Bureau of Statistics, gives the amount and value of the exports of domestic breadstuffs from all American ports during the month of August, 1892, and same month 1891:

	1892.		1891.	
	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.
Barley	270,591	138,308	31,010	17,487
Corn	2,352,664	1,346,940	1,202,308	800,677
Oats	159,090	66,391	185,489	70,481
Rye	148,649	111,323	872,497	811,927
Wheat	13,243,830	11,142,038	21,499,949	22,774,975
Total	16,174,824	12,805,000	22,791,233	24,483,947

The following, in addition to above, were exported during the month of August, 1892: Corn-meal, 26,853 bbls., value, \$85,998; oat-meal, 174,707 lbs, value, \$4,711; wheat flour, 1,320,800 bbls., value, \$6,141,001.

The total valuation of exports of breadstuffs during August was \$19,036,710, against those in August, 1891, of \$28,853,510.

The exports for the eight months of the calendar year have been \$166,239,917 for 1892, against \$113,563,108 for 1891. The greatest falling off during August was in wheat, of which the exports fell from 21,499,939 bushels in 1891 to 13,243,830 in 1892.

## RECENT MILLING PATENTS.

The following list of patents for Milling and Grain Handling Appliances, granted during the month of August, 1892, is especially reported for the UNITED STATES MILLER, by H. G. Underwood, Patent Attorney and Solicitor, No. 107 Wisconsin Street, Milwaukee, Wis., who will send a copy of any patent named to any address for 25 cents.

- No. 479,864—Elevator, George A. Wheeler, New York, N. Y.
- No. 479,953—Process of separating powdered or finely divided particles, Orin B. Peck, Chicago, Ill.
- No. 479,816—Wheat separator, Alva H. Kirk, Fergus Falls, Minn.
- No. 480,654—Grain sampling machine, John Bigelow, Minneapolis, Minn.
- No. 480,937—Disintegrating Roller, Raymond C. Penfield, Willoughby, O.
- No. 480,939—Conveyer, John H. Shull and George S. Dorney, Findlay, O.
- No. 481,106—Conveyer, Eckley B. Coxe, Drifton, Pa.
- No. 480,809—Fanning mill, Osbert D. Dickey, Mountain Grove, Mo.
- No. 481,080—Grain cut off, Philander D. Thompson, Neligh, Neb.
- No. 481,084—Grain weighing machine, George W. Wakefield, Waterman, Ill.
- No. 480,942—Grain scouring machine, Rosia W. Welch, Baltimore, Md.
- No. 481,185—Dust collector and conveyer, Benjamin F. Mohr, Mifflinburg, Pa.
- No. 481,366—Grain Separator, Joseph Menge, New Orleans, La.
- No. 481,837—Conveyer, Pinney C. Wilson, Patterson, La.
- No. 481,672—Conveyer for Grain Driers, Edward M. Parker, New York, N. Y.
- No. 481,866—Adjustable scraper for Roller Mills, John Harvey, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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## Insurance.

### THE MILLERS' NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.

WE have before as what purports to be an interview (?) with Secretary Barnum of the Millers' National Insurance Co. called out by the action of the Kansas State Millers' Association at their late annual meeting, and intended as an explanation to satisfy millers who are policy holders in the company. The Colonel has managed the affairs of the company, and we might truly say, the directors and all interested therein, with signal ability. We doubt very much if one per cent of the policy holders of the company have ever read the charter and by-laws or are at all conversant with the changes in them that have gradually taken place from its organization to the present time, further than the fact that a large and strong company has been built up by the aid of the millers, but over the affairs of which they have little or no control.

In this interview the Colonel seems to deny the right of millers in convention, to take concerted action. He says: "If they, (the policy holders) have any desire for a change in the management of the company, the place for them to submit their plans or suggestions is at the meetings of the policy holders." Granted. For that very purpose, we take it, the Kansas millers have started early to secure proxies, but we fear they have counted without their host. If they will read carefully the charter and by-laws of the company their eyes will be opened to many things they had not dreamed of. For instance Section 23 of the charter reads: "For the better security of the policy holders, the said company may receive guaranty mortgages on real estate, twice the value of the incumbrance, to be approved by the Board of Directors, to any amount not exceeding \$400,000, the makers whereof shall be paid, in con-

sideration of such guaranty, a compensation to be determined by the Board of Directors or Executive Committee thereof, but not to exceed one per cent per annum; such notes or mortgages shall be entitled to representation in the election of directors in the ratio of one vote for every ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS. \* \* \* \* \*

While sec. 3 provides that such shall be made by a plurality of the votes of the members present, or their proxies, allowing ONE VOTE FOR EACH POLICY held and IN FORCE at the time of the members offering to vote."—"To the man up a tree" this looks as if the three members of the Executive Committee had the authority to place three mortgages or notes of \$10,000 each into "Guarantee Deposits" and, by so doing, be entitled to cast 300 votes while Messrs. Sparks, Cole and Sanderson each carrying a \$10,000 policy or \$30,000 insurance with the company, and present at the meeting in person, would be entitled to cast one vote each—or 3 votes as members and builders up of the company, as against 300 "snap" votes. We say, the charter provides that this may be done—but we trust, the time may never come when this provision of the charter will be resorted to, but it is worthy of consideration by policy holders, and this section of the charter should be amended.

THE PERMANENT FUND, Mr. Barnum says, was provided for at the organization of the company—and was made up of the 10% membership fees—and was made a prominent feature, when the company was first organized, and is confirmed by the by-laws. Yes! Between the by-laws, as amended from time to time, and the liberality of the charter, the insured miller is pretty well shorn of any rights in the company, although he has his guarantee notes for over \$1,000,000 up with the company—besides \$400,000 in cash—which he has contributed, to make this one of the safest and strongest companies in the United States.

In 1887 the by-laws were amended and the permanent fund not only enlarged by sweeping into it all the money value of all the bonds and stocks owned by the company on Dec. 31st, 1886—and this to be increased by membership fees.—BUT IN ADDITION THERETO the board of directors may at their discretion, from time to time, out of the profits of the company's business, on its participating plan, and out of its profits on cash policies, and on certificates for less than one year, add to said permanent fund such sums as they may deem proper and reasonable. Where, under "God's blue canopy," was such discretion and power ever before granted to any secretary and assistant of any company? An executive committee of three—two a quorum—with full power of the Board of Directors to sweep into this permanent fund all the receipts from short term insurance—which, on grain alone, may be estimated anywhere from ten to twenty-five thousand dollars per annum—50% of all the receipts from cash policies issued for the year—can go to swell the permanent fund. Mr. Barnum has said in one of his addresses before the plan had been adopted, for increasing it beyond the 10% membership fees, "In answer to enquiries, I would say that the permanent fund belongs to the company, and if ever it becomes more than is deemed necessary for the perfect working of our plan, it may be wholly or in part divided among the members". In 1892 he says: "It is not in the power of the secretary or of the board of directors, or even a majority of the members to make any change that would reduce the fund one dollar."

We doubt if any member would care to reduce it, although already too large, but we are of the opinion that if a full directory of mill owners elected by mill owners get control of the company's affairs they can so amend the by-laws that the rapidly increasing fund shall

not be a menace to the company. In May 1878, after the company had been 2 years in successful operation, with nearly \$344,000 in notes, its proportion in cash was less than 8% of the notes, which was then considered sufficient. According to the statement of Dec. 31, 1891, the ratio of cash to notes is over 35%, more than 4 times what was deemed sufficient in 1878—and still, Mr. Barnum says, this permanent fund must continue to increase. Well, may the Kansas members, not having the fear of Mr. Barnum in their eyes, exclaim, "Why not render unto Caesar that which belongs to Caesar."

MILLERS! Remove the scales from your eyes and take possession of YOUR company before some one else gets the start of you!

### AUTOMATIC SPRINKLERS.

THAT a good and properly inspected system of Automatic Sprinklers is of inestimable value has so often been demonstrated through actual work that it is surprising they are not more extensively applied. No building construction can be said to be complete without this protection against extensive and destructive conflagration. Out of eight fires, occurring in Chicago during the present year, in buildings controlled by the Grinnell system, 5 were what are termed no claim fires, in which the loss was so small that the insurance companies were not called upon to pay it. The other three called for small claims. An important fact in connection with these 8 fires is, that 5 of them occurred either at night, on holidays or on Sunday. About four years ago the proprietors of the Glasgow (Scotland) Herald buildings protected their premises by an installation of Grinnell Sprinklers. On August 7, 1892, a fire broke out in adjoining buildings and quickly assumed serious proportions. The fire spread to the roof of the Herald building, but fortunately, the sprink-



lers in the concealed spaces quickly got to work and prevented any further progress of the fire. The lumber mill of Sawyer, Goodman & Co. at Marinette, Wis., which took fire, for the fourth time, on Aug. 5, was damaged but \$100, because of the prompt action of 5 Grinnells.

THE January, 1892, statement of the Millers' National Insurance Co., shows Guarantee Deposits \$51,370.45. Why does this Company need a GUARANTEE DEPOSIT? Is it to represent a voting capacity? If so, some one has a "leeway" of 513 votes, to overcome any votes of legitimate policy holders, to the number of 513!

## FIRES.

At South Allen, Mich., Sept. 8, Geo. W. Fowler's grist mill was burned.

At Fonda, Ia., Aug. 23, the grain elevator and mill of N. B. Post was burned.

At Seneca, Mo., Aug. 10, the flour mill owned by Wm. McDevitt, was burned.

The flouring mill at Ludlow, Mass., owned by W. M. Converse, was recently burned.

At Ada, Minn., Aug. 23, the elevator of Thorpe Bros. & Co. was badly damaged by fire. Loss \$5,000; insured.

At Olive Hill, Ky., August 16, the saw and grist mill and shingle factory of Tabler Bros. was burned. Loss \$6,000.

G. W. McCAULEY & Co.'s flour mill at Glenellen, Tenn., was recently burned. Loss \$10,000; insurance \$7,000. Will probably rebuilt.

At Saginaw, Mich., Sept. 8, the flouring mill of the Plummer Milling Company was badly damaged by fire. Loss \$8,000; fully insured.

At Lowell, Wis., Aug. 31, the roller flouring mill owned by M. F. Pease & Son was burned. The mill was valued at \$20,000; partially insured.

NEAR Kearney, Neb., Aug. 15, the Wood River Flouring Mill, owned and operated by S. Bearss, was burned. Loss \$3,000; no insurance.

MCDONALD & THOMPSON'S 200-bbl. flour mill at Woodstock, Ont., was burned Aug. 21st. Loss heavy; insurance \$32,000. It will not be rebuilt.

THE Farmers' elevator at Hermann, Minn., was burned Aug. 15, with 900 bushels of wheat belonging to the agent, Geo. Bruggencate. The grain was insured.

TWO large elevators at Westport, S. D., owned by N. W. Allen and Bagley & Cargill, were burned Aug. 16. The fire was caused by lightning; partly insured.

AT Hoopston, Ill., Sept. 1, the grain elevator of Chamberlain & Griffith, was burned from sparks from a passing engine on the Lake Erie and Western Railroad.

NEAR West Chester, Pa., Aug. 25, the old Robert Hoopes mill in West Whiteland township was burned. The property was owned by Mrs. J. Preston Thomas. Loss \$2,500.

AT Newman, Ill., Aug. 18, fire destroyed the grain elevator owned by Rush & Co., of Indianapolis, together with 1,000 bushels of oats and 5,000 bushels of corn. Loss \$25,000; insurance \$7,000.

THE New York *Commercial Bulletin*, reports the total losses by fire during the month of August, at \$10,145,300. The specified losses are those entailing a loss of \$10,000 and upward, among which are the

following flouring mills and grain elevators: Buffalo, N. D., grain elevator \$25,000; Exeter, Ont., mill and storehouse, \$20,000; De Pere, Wis., flour mill \$50,000; New York City, grain elevator and feed mill, \$150,000; Woodstock, Ont., oatmeal mill, \$40,000; Newman, Ill., grain elevator, \$25,000; Pionta, Miss., flour mill, \$10,000; Euclaure, Ind., grain elevator, \$10,000; Lowell, Wis., flour mill, \$20,000. Total, \$350,000.

## News.

C. D. RITCHIE has sold out his mill at Ash Flat, Ark.

A 100-BARREL flour-mill is being built at Claude, Tex.

B. RAINY & SON will establish a grist mill at Ackworth, Ga.

J. C. HUDSON of Diamond, Wash., has sold out to E. A. Torrance.

VALENTINE EPLER is building a 35-barrel mill at Rushtown, Pa.

A NEW flour mill will be established at Cumberland Gap, Tenn.

EZRA Z. WALBORN is building a 50-barrel roller mill at Myerstown, Pa.

DREWS BROS. are building a 60,000-bushel elevator at Stillwater, Minn.

THE erection of a flouring-mill at Queen City, Tex., is being discussed.

THE ZENITH MILLING CO. will enlarge its flour mill at Kansas City, Mo.

A 40-BARREL roller mill is being built at Bedford, Pa., by D. W. Prosser.

DONART & PATTERSON, millers at Mendon, O., have dissolved partnership.

THE MANHEIM MILLING CO. of Manheim, Pa., is succeeded by W. W. Jones.

WM. W. JOHNSON, miller at Elmer, N. J., is succeeded by Johnson & Rogers.

FUNK & ANDERSON, millers at Danville, Ky., have dissolved partnership.

WILLARD & SHERMAN, millers at Ontario, Ind., have dissolved partnership.

THE Swearingen Co. of Fairmount, Minn., is succeeded by Swearingen & Brown.

JAMES H. MILNE, of the Crescent Roller Mill Co. at Adrian, Mich., has sold out.

THE Caldwell (N. C.) Ginning and Milling Company will erect a roller flour mill.

THE Patrons Elevator, Milling and Supply Co. of Boissevain, Manitoba, has been incorporated. Capital, \$48,000.

SEDELMER & STARK, millers at Steffenville, Mo., have dissolved partnership.

HERMAN & HATHAWAY, millers at Blissfield, Mich., have dissolved partnership.

THE affairs of Dean & Lilly, millers at New London, O., are in the hands of a receiver.

THE CASCADE MILLING CO. is building a 25-barrel roller mill at Somerset, Pa.

THE Kell Milling Company of Vernon, has been incorporated. Capital stock, \$50,000.

JAMES B. ROBINSON, miller at Scribner, Neb., has sold out to Joseph Preininger.

THE TOLEDO FLOUR MILL CO.'s new 50-barrel mill at Toledo, Wash., is about completed.

A LARGE flouring mill is in contemplation at Belton Tex. Ben. D. Lee is interested.

MRS. CHAUNCEY BUTLER, miller at Liberty, Ind., is succeeded by the Liberty Milling Co.

IT is stated that J. W. Etchison will remove his flour mill from Cana to Mocksville, N. C.

THE WATTS MILLING CO. is building a flouring mill at Murray, Pa. Capacity 30 barrels.

THE Wabash Milling Company of Danville, Ill., has been incorporated. Capital stock, \$15,000.

J. A. DODDS & SON have purchased and are operating the buhr flour mills at Enon Valley, Pa.

FREDERICK SHOFF will establish a 25-barrel roller flour mill at Colemanville, Lancaster Co., Pa.

A. H. GARVIN has improved his mill at Millwood, Va., giving it a capacity of 60 barrels per day.

CAPITALISTS of Portland, Ore., are talking of the establishment of a flouring mill at Waterloo, Ore.

It is reported that the Attica, N. Y., Mills were sold at sheriff's sale to Darwin W. Wilson of Buffalo, for \$10,200.

THE Hudnut Milling Company of Terre Haute, Ind., will grind corn at its newly acquired plant at Baltimore, Md.

It is reported that S. Brown's flour mill at Hanlan, Tenn., has passed into the control of J. Decker, who will operate it.

G. H. GARDNER & BRO. will erect and operate a grain elevator in connection with their flour mill at Leitchfield, Ky.

THOS. GOODSON of Basham, Va. is building a small roller process mill on Lord Creek, about 10 miles from Floyd, C. H., Va.

THE population of Duluth, Minn., according to the directory just issued, is 69,207; an increase during the year of 5,558.

THE HEID GRAIN CO. of Appleton, Wis., has purchased the Clough elevator at Ripon, which has a capacity of 30,000 bushels.

THE large grain elevator erected for the Galveston, Tex., Wharf company, with a capacity for 1,000,000 bushels, has been completed and accepted.

J. G. STEVENS, of Wilbur, Wash., purchased the mill erected a year ago at Ritzville, Wash., and will have it thoroughly repaired for this season's crop.

It is reported that the Freeman Milling Co., of West Superior, Wis., intend to bring suit against the city for damages for delay in building a dock alongside of the company's mill.

THE Ballou flouring mills at South Boston, Va., have been completed at a cost of about \$20,000 and have commenced work with a capacity of 200 barrels of flour and 800 bushels of meal per day.

THE Droste Milling Co. property in Cincinnati, O., has been secured by George H. Rover and William L. Allen, who will carry on a feed and milling business under the firm name of Rover & Allen.

THE citizens of Sweet Water, Tex., are offering a bonus of \$2,000 cash, with real estate and water privileges, for the building and operation of a roller flour mill of not less than 75-barrels capacity.

ON August 23, the William Listman Milling Company of Superior filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State. Capital stock \$250,000, with William Listman, W. C. Russell and James Forrest as incorporators.

PETER BIMELER has, after long study, succeeding in constructing and operating, by water power, a pipe organ of considerable dimensions, in his father's grist mill at Zoar, O. Concerts are given in the old mill several evenings each week.

LAKE CHARLES RICE MILLING COMPANY, of Louisiana, has been

incorporated to mill and otherwise manufacture rice. Principal office in New York city. Capital, \$200,000. The directors are: Gustave A. Jahn, William Dick, Christian M. Meyer, and William J. Griffiths of New York City, Seaman A. Knapp and Leopold Kaufmann of Lake Charles, La., and Howard Ackerman of Great Barrington, Mass.

THE NORTHERN GRAIN AND MERCANTILE CO. of Ashland, Wis., has completed a deal whereby it has secured possession of eight elevators in Dakota and Nebraska; the capacity of which amount to 25,000 bushels. The company is also trying to purchase nine elevators in Wisconsin on the lines of the Wisconsin Central and Omaha railroads. Hereafter the company will buy grain for use at their Ashland mill direct from growers.

THE Northern Mill Company has been organized at Duluth, Minn., with B. C. Church, manager of the Imperial mill as president and Roy Wilson, secretary. The company is capitalized at \$100,000, and will begin the erection of a 500-barrel mill at once on Rice's point. This will insure a production of 26,000 barrels of flour daily from mills now in operation or being built at the head of the lakes.

A BUCKWHEAT trust has been formed with a capital stock of \$5,000,000. The incorporators are David Dows and Joseph A. Knox of New York, William A. Nash of Brooklyn, and Chas. W. McCutcheon of Plainfield. The trust will be called the Hecker-Jones-Jewell, Milling Company. Three millions of the stock is preferred, and is entitled to 8 per cent. dividends before the declaration of anything on the common stock. Bonds to the amount of \$2,500,000 will also be issued.

THE building committee of the Northwestern Farmers' Protective Association of Grand Forks, N. D., has closed a contract for the erection of a mammoth elevator on a site donated the association by the Superior Land Co., at Superior, Wis. The contract price is \$107,000. Work is to be commenced at once. The elevator will eventually have a capacity of 1,500,000 bushels. The association now numbers nearly 400 stockholders, most of whom will ship their grain to the elevator at Superior to be sold or exported without breaking bulk but once, the idea of the project being to get better prices.

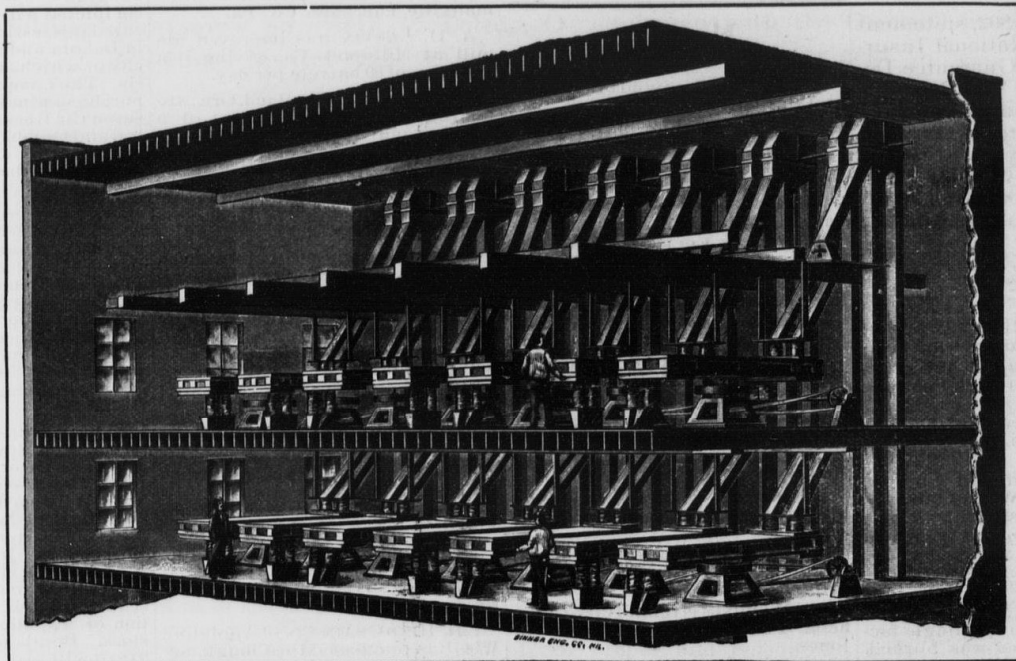
AN important transfer of a line of elevators was recently consummated at Winona, Minn. The Strong & Miller Elevator Co. disposed of their line of 12 elevators, along the Winona & Northwestern road to the H. J. O'Neil Grain and Elevator Company. The elevators are located at the following towns: Rolling Stone, Altura, Bethany, St. Charles, Laud, Simpson, Stewartville, Wheeler, Ostrander, LeRoy, Racine, and Osage. This transfer gives the O'Neil Company an opening into an additional territory. Their business now reaches to Red Wing on the north, to the Dakota Line west, and also several divisions of the Great Northern.

F. H. PEAVEY, the well-known elevator man of Minneapolis, Minn., has purchased the entire system of grain elevators owned by the Central Elevator Company of Minneapolis. The property consists of fifty elevators along the Minneapolis and St. Louis railroad, varying in capacity from 15,000 to 600,000 bushels. The largest is the Central elevator in Minneapolis with a capacity of 1,500,000 bushels. The former owners of the system, the Central Elevator Company, had a capital stock of \$250,000. By the new deal Mr. Peavey becomes the sole owner, but he will retain the name of the Central Elevator Company. The consideration was \$160,000, all cash.

# Automatic Sieve Machine

Fully covered by U. S. Letters of Patent No. 428,719. Issued May 27, 1890.

NOW USED IN THE MILL OF **FAIST, KRAUS & CO.,** MILWAUKEE, WIS.



**T**HE FAIST AUTOMATIC SIEVE CO. of Milwaukee have begun the manufacture of a new and novel Automatic Sieve Bolter and Separator for producing any grade of flour from the finest and purest, to the coarsest, cleaning up all grades in the most perfect manner.

## WE CLAIM FOR THIS MACHINE THE FOLLOWING ADVANTAGES:

Sharper and more uniform flour.

Better and closer separations.

One machine will take the chop from any break of a 1,000-barrel mill.

It will bolt ten to twenty-five barrels of flour per hour from ground middlings.

It gives a larger yield of patent, and an improved grade of bakers.

It delivers break chop, coarse and fine middlings to purifier, and finished flour to packer, all from one machine.

Cloth is cleaned perfectly without inside conveyor, as in other machines.

A saving in power.

A saving in room.

A saving in light.

A saving in cost of insurance.

A saving in labor.

A saving in cost of building a mill.

In short, we give you five machines in one, capable of handling all the breaks from a 250-barrel mill, delivering the the finished flour to packer, middlings to purifier (dusted completely), and offal to bin.

WM. FAIST, Esq., Milwaukee, Wis.:

Dear Sir—We hand you herewith our check to cover invoice for the Automatic Sieve, which we have had running for 30 days. The results are better than expected.

Very respectfully,

Kansas City, Mo., September 10, 1892.

KANSAS CITY MILLING CO.

THE FAIST AUTOMATIC SIEVE CO., Milwaukee, Wis.:

Gentlemen—We herein hand you our check \$500, balance due on the two machines purchased of you. We are highly pleased with the machines, buying them as we did without any knowledge as to how they would work on winter wheat, and we fully expected a great deal of trouble before we could get them regulated to work satisfactorily.

It is now just thirty days since we started the machines, and they have been a perfect success from the start, and we wish to say that the twenty claims you make in your circular as to the advantages of your machines over the common bolting system is not one bit too strongly drawn.

We expect to see the same revolution made by your machines in the process of bolting over the reel system that was made in grinding wheat by rolls over the stone process.

Dictated by J. P. B.

Respectfully yours,

J. E. BURROUGHS & CO.

Address, **FAIST AUTOMATIC SIEVE CO.,** Milwaukee, Wis.

Don't forget to mention this paper when you write.



## ADDITIONAL NEWS.

J. DAVIS, of West Point, Miss., is building a grist mill.

ALLEN & DUMAS Co. are erecting a mill and grain elevator at Juliette, Ga.

SHARP & Co. of Sharpsville, Ky., will enlarge their flour mill and put in roller process.

It is reported that Turner & Redfearn, millers at Good Thunder, Minn., have sold out.

THE bare walls and foundation for the Todd mill being built at Superior, will cost by contract \$104,850.

At St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 12th, fire destroyed the Pearl Hominy Mills. Loss \$110,000; insurance about \$50,000. The fire originated from the friction of machinery.

At Grand Harbor, S. D., September 14th, the Minneapolis and Northern Elevator was burned. There was no grain in the building. Loss \$5,000; fully insured.

A. G. ANDERSON and associates have organized the Paragon Milling Company, to engage in the flouring mill business at Newport, Jackson Co., Ark. Capital stock, \$10,000.

J. SCHWABACH, of Grangeville, Idaho, is erecting a 50-bbl. flour mill with a complete Noye mill system to be finished this fall. Mr. Schwallbach was miller for the past three years for Mr. Houser, at Pataha City, Wash.

THE Russell-Miller Milling Company of Superior, Wis., has increased its capital stock from \$150,000 to \$400,000. The milling capacity has been increased to 5,000 barrels per day. The mill will be known as the "Grand Republic."

R. D. HUBBARD's mill at Mankato, by recent improvements has increased its capacity 200 barrels a day, bringing it up to 1,200 barrels per day. They expect to turn out a better grade of flour in the straight and superlative brands than ever before.

THE Echo flouring mill at Spokane, Wash., owned by Bravinder & Keats, which was burned last May, will be immediately rebuilt upon a contract calling for its completion in 75 days. The mill will be three stories high and have a daily capacity of 300 barrels.

THE property of the Mazomanie Milling Co., at Mazomanie, Wis., was, on Sept. 9, bid in by Clarence Waterhouse of California, for \$26,000, on a foreclosure sale, at Madison, Wis. The purchaser held a mortgage of \$27,000 against the property, which was involved in the Bronson Draper Banking Company failure a year ago.

## WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

Seats for 125,000 people are to be provided in the great Manufactures building at the World's Fair for the dedication exercises on October 21.

The British building at the World's Fair will have among its decorations flags bearing the arms of the principal cities of the United Kingdom.

Sweden's building at the World's Fair has been designed on the lines of the old Norse Stave churches, but with more solidity. The building is being constructed in Sweden and will be sent to Chicago in sections.

The main railway station, within the World's Fair grounds, where all excursion trains will discharge their passengers, will be a handsome structure costing \$225,000, and will accommodate 25,000 persons at one time.

Persons in Bombay, India, are persuaded that there will be considerable profit in making a varied display at the World's Fair. They propose to send over twelve elephants, so that visitors can take rides "in howdah with mahout," to give exhibitions of suttee, cremation, jugglery, nautch, wrestling, etc., and to sell tea at ten cents a cup. They expect to sell a million cups.

Late advices from Sydney, New South Wales, sustain the view that, notwithstanding the commercial and financial depression existent in some parts of Australia, the Australian exhibit at the World's Fair will be a great and representative display. From Sydney will be sent a remarkable astronomical clock. This clock is forty-five feet high and twenty-five feet square at the base. Within it is exhibited the motion of the sun, Mercury, Venus, and the earth revolving on its axis around the sun and the moon around the earth. The sun is to be represented by an electric light which will illuminate the surrounding planetary bodies.

At an expense equal to about \$500, an industrial school at Guntoor, India, will make a notable exhibit at the World's Fair. The exhibit will be entirely of articles made by Mohammedan women, and it is stated that none of their work has ever been exhibited at an international or national fair. A small drawing-room in the Woman's building will be furnished with articles made by the pupils of the school. Among the articles to be sent are a very handsome velvet portiere embroidered with gold, velvet embroidered with gold for upholstery, a table cover of white serge embroidered with gold and silks, a piano cover, curtains of Indian material embroidered with silks, fancy wall

decorations, handsome picture frames with gold embroidery, table covers, rugs, tea cozies, cushion covers, center pieces for tables, trimming for evening dresses, altar cloths, etc. Some of the articles, it is announced, will be for sale.

Recently a large meeting of European, American and native men was held at the rooms of the Royal Asiatic Society in the town-hall of Bombay to consider the subject of Indian representation at the World's Fair. The president made an address in favor of the movement and quoted a paragraph from the Bombay Times criticising the attitude of the government in India in not taking up Indian representation at the Exposition. The meeting passed a resolution: "That it is eminently desirable to organize a thorough representation of Indian life, products, manufactures and arts at the World's Fair in 1893." A special committee was appointed to consider the subject, and this committee was requested to prepare a scheme for representation at Chicago.

The exhibit to be made at the World's Fair under the direction of the bureau of hygiene will be of special public interest and value because it deals with sanitary subjects in every phase. Physical development, food supply, preparation of food, cooking and serving, dwellings and buildings, hygiene of the workshop and factory, food inspection, quarantine, reception, cure and protection of immigrants—these are a few of the subjects to be illustrated by the bureau. Every possible sanitary precaution that tends to prolong life and minimize the dangers from disease will be shown either by actual appliances or models; the evils of the "tenement" and "sweating" systems will be brought out very forcibly by models of old-style tenement and sweat shops exhibited, besides models of the best possible apartment houses and workshops. Heating, lighting and drainage systems will be shown in contrast with exhibits illustrating the diseases and deformities caused by unwholesome trades and professions, or equally unwholesome quarters for the workingman. The various state boards of health are already preparing exhibits of their methods for the bureau, and the comparison afforded by such exhibits is expected to be very valuable, affording experts an unusual opportunity for study.

## THE WORLD'S WHEAT SUPPLY.

An interesting exhibit has been published by the commission house of Clapp & Co., New York, showing the estimated production of wheat in 1892 of the various countries of the

world, in comparison with a series of years previously, with considerable other statistical information. The totals of wheat production are as follows:

	Bushels.
1892	2,273,000,000
1891	2,352,000,000
1890	2,217,000,000
1889	2,056,000,000
1888	2,152,000,000
1887	2,293,000,000
1886	2,118,000,000
1885	2,086,000,000
1884	2,280,000,000
1883	2,052,000,000
1882	2,259,000,000
1881	1,965,000,000

For 1892, the figures for the United States are 497,000,000; Canada, 50,000,000; South America, 55,000,000; Australasia, 35,000,000; European countries, 1,248,000,000; India, 203,000,000; Asia, other than India, 145,000,000; Africa, 40,000,000.

The rye production in 1892 is estimated at 1,269,000,000 bushels, against 1,197,000,000 in 1891.

The year's requirements for wheat are estimated at 2,340,000,000 bushels, or 33,000,000 bushels below the indicated production.

## DEATHS.

JOHN W. POOLE of the milling firm of John W. Poole & Son, Petersburg, Va., died recently.

HON. JOHN G. WARWICK, of Warwick & Justus, millers at Massillon, O., died August 14, in Washington, D. C., at the age of 62 years.

GEO. SCHARDT, of Schardt & Taylor, millers at Auburn, Neb., is dead.

E. P. DURANT, of Durant & Co., wholesale flour dealers at New York City, died recently.

S. D. SMITH, of the commission firm of Coover & Smith, Baltimore, Md., is dead.

## DROWNING THE MILLER.

The *Detroit Free Press* tells, through a correspondent, that the saying, "drowning a miller," originated from the following fact: If the mill stream below the mill is dammed or stopped, the water is ponded back and the mill becomes what the millers call "tailed." There is too much water, the mill will not work and the miller is said to be "drowned out." Hence, when too much of any one article is put into a mixture it is called "drowning the miller."

MILLING IN SPAIN.—The Austro-Hungarian consul-general at Barcelona reports that the flour imports of Spain are an ever-diminishing quantity. In 1888, he says, 38,000 tons of flour were imported; in 1889, but 10,000 tons; while 1890 and 1891 are respectively credited with the moderate items of 500 and 244 tons. A dissection of the latter figures showed 189 tons of French and 46 tons of Hungarian flour. On the other hand, the export flour trade of Spain was reckoned at 41,948 tons for 1891, being an increase of about 4,000 tons on 1890. The bulk of this flour was doubtless taken by the Spanish colonies. —*The Miller*, London.

## THE LATEST.

## THE DEWALD ROLLER MILL.

THE many improvements made in the roller system of milling since its introduction would lead one to suppose that there could possibly be no further advancement in that direction. The mechanism and construction of the system has been so thoroughly studied by experts, theorists and experimentists, all of whom have, by suggestion or action made their desired addition or change, it would naturally be expected that perfection had been attained. The latest claimant to superiority is the subject under consideration and it certainly is worthy the careful attention of all interested in such matters. Some of its deserving points are here stated. It is symmetrical in design, handsome in appearance and simple in construction; the base or frame is solid, in one piece; it is so constructed that the rolls may be taken out or put in or trammed without disturbing the feeder or the top or the spouting to the roll. It is built low, thereby admitting of steeper spouts where stories are low and is handy for examining the feed and product. It is provided with dust guards at all openings, where roll-shafts, shaker attachments, etc. come through the frame. The journal boxes are of good length and size, with large oil-wells above and below and run with genuine babbit metal. The internal construction is such that there is no slopping over or leakage at ends of rolls. All running parts are perfectly accessible for oiling and cleaning, there being no danger whatever to oil-can, waste or hand. As shown by the accompanying cuts, the drive is by open belt on fast side and motion communicated to slow side by counter-shaft running through the base; this counter-shaft is raised and lowered by a simple contrivance, as shown in cut and can not get out of line with the rolls, as both ends raise and lower alike. The through shaft can be raised instantly, thus stopping the machine without throwing off the belt.

## THE ADJUSTMENT.

The roll adjustment is one of the principal features of the machine. It is positive, strong and quick to respond to the action of the handles and throw lever. The springs cut no figure in the adjusting of the rolls. They are merely a protection in case of foreign matter getting between the rolls. Their tension is never changed, even when the rolls are thrown apart. In fact, the rolls are virtually rigid and solid up to their work, the springs being first tightened sufficiently to hold them there, and not again changed nor called into play until a nail, screw or something gets be-

tween the rolls. And when the springs recede, after the nails, etc., pass through, the rolls can not possibly bump together and grind against one another, nor will the rolls need readjusting. In stopping and starting, one movement of the lever throws apart or together both outside rolls in a parallel line to the stationary rolls. The inside rolls are stationary, the journal boxes for same being securely hinged to the solid base or frame, and have a superior tramping device which locks the boxes tight in position when

to pieces and, when once adjusted, it needs little or no attention. The shaker shaft has its bearings in the solid iron frame of the mill, thus taking all strain and rack off the wood top and gives the shaker a steady positive motion. The DEWALD is manufactured and sold only by The Bradford Mill Co., Cincinnati, O., who will take pleasure in furnishing any information desired relative to this or any of their manufactures, among which are four sizes of Three-Pair High-Roller Corn and Feed Mills, the con-

tion against Minneapolis, nor undue nor unlawful preference in favor of Duluth. It shows that the milling industry of Minneapolis has been fostered and built up under the conditions which the act to regulate commerce was enacted to destroy; that in so far as the difficulties under which it is alleged the milling industry of Minneapolis is laboring actually exist they are due to causes other than the rates complained of and not within the power of the Commission to change. The granting of the prayer would be a renewal of the unjust discrimination in favor of Minneapolis and would deprive wheat producers of the benefit of competing markets and increase cost of flour to eastern consumers."

Duluth's position is compared with Chicago, Minneapolis being an inland town. It is questioned whether Minneapolis mills are creators or parasites. Thompson says:

"Lake Superior seems to be about the only thing, natural or artificial, which the Minneapolis milling industry does not claim to have created, and that solitary omission is probably due to oversight."

## TRADE ITEMS.

J. J. WALLACE, Mosley, N. C., recently purchased a 22" Improved Walsh Double Turbine Water-wheel of B. H. & J. Sanford, Sheboygan Falls, Wis.

G. A. WILLIAMS & BROS., Winchester, Va., have ordered a 12" Improved Walsh Double Turbine Water-wheel, shafting, pulleys, etc., of B. H. & J. Sanford, Sheboygan Falls, Wis.

SILAS POWELL, Henderson, N. C. is putting in a 15" Improved Walsh Double Turbine Water-wheel, shafting, pulleys, etc., manufactured by B. H. & J. Sanford, Sheboygan Falls, Wis.

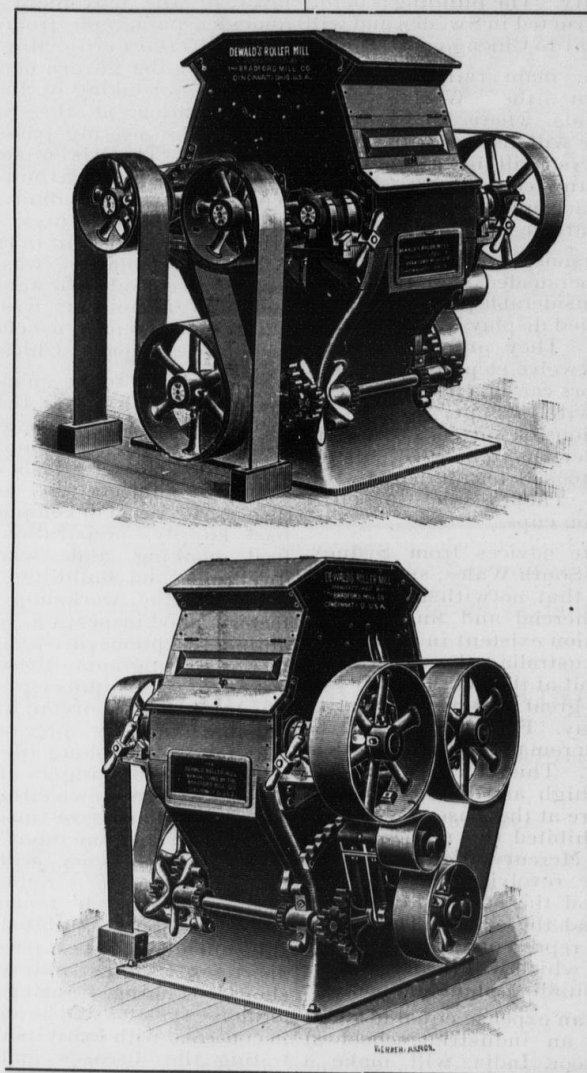
ROBERTSON & NEWBERRY, Mechanicsburg, Va., are remodeling and putting in two 26" Special Improved Walsh Double Turbines, manufactured by B. H. & J. Sanford, Sheboygan Falls, Wis.

CHAS. ROBBINS, Nelsonville, Ohio, is about ready to start up his new mill, which will be driven by a 48" Special Improved Walsh Double Turbine, built by B. H. & J. Sanford, Sheboygan Falls, Wis.

T. L. BRIM, Mt. Airy, N. C., has just started a new mill with a 22" Improved Walsh Double Turbine Water-wheel, manufactured by B. H. & J. Sanford, Sheboygan Falls, Wis., for the motive power.

LAKE & RONDA, Richford, Waushara Co., are putting in a 22" Improved Walsh Double Turbine Water-wheel, recently purchased of the manufacturers, B. H. & J. Sanford, Sheboygan Falls, Wis., and will start their mill under the roller process soon.

SEND for a copy of Cawker's American Flour Mill and Grain Elevator Directory for 1892-93.



the rolls are levelled. The journal boxes for the front rolls are connected with the boxes of back rolls by heavy steel tie rods. On these rods are the adjusting handles and the device for throwing apart the rolls. This takes all strain off the frame, a feature not found in other roller mills.

## THE FEEDER.

It has a perfect automatic shaker feed which distributes the stock in an even sheet the full length of the rolls; it is adjustable and will feed any kind of stock in the mill; it is light running, will not shake itself

struction, adjustment and feeder of which are essentially the same as their Standard Mill.

## DULUTH MAKES ANSWER.

THE Duluth Chamber of Commerce as intervenor in the case before the Inter-State Commerce Commission and the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce against the Great Northern and other railroad companies, has prepared its answer. It covers forty pages. In his preliminary statement, Secretary Thompson says:

"Relative rates complained of do not constitute unjust discrimina-



## Milwaukee Notes

THE average daily flour production in the city of Milwaukee, for the four consecutive weeks ending Sept. 17, 1892, was as follows: Week ending Aug. 27, 8,400; Sept. 3, 9,000; Sept. 10, 8,525; Sept. 17, 9,125 barrels.

SEPTEMBER 15—The stock of wheat here is reported at 1,025,755 bush against 110,667 bush's the corresponding day last year and 211,385 bushels in 1890.

FLOUR is steady. Hard spring wheat patents, in bbls. \$4.20@4.30; new do. \$4.05@4.15; soft spring wheat patents, in bbls. \$4.00@4.10; export patents, in sacks, \$3.40 @ 3.60; straights, choice bakers', \$3.50@3.60; export bakers', \$2.55@2.65; clears, hard wheat, \$2.60 @ 2.75; soft wheat, \$2.35@2.45; low grades, \$1.40@1.60; winter, patents in bbls, \$4@4.15; winter, straights in bbls, \$3.65@3.75; rye flour in sacks, \$3.00@3.30; rye flour, in bbls. \$3.25@3.65.

MILLSTUFFS are steady at \$12.75 for sacked bran and \$13.00 for middlings.

WHEAT opened at 71½c. for December, and sold down to 71c. Cables were lower, receipts liberal and stocks are accumulating. Exports are fair, but are still embarrassed by the cholera news, which seriously affects shipping.

THE close was easy; December 70½c. Cash and September ruled 3½c. under December.

SAMPLE WHEAT active, No. 2 spring on track, 69c; No. 3 do. 63c.@68c.; No. 4 do. 55c.@63c.; No. 1 Northern do. 76c.; No. 2 do. 72c.; No. 2 hard in store, 69½c.

For the year ending Aug. 31 the receipts of wheat amounted to 14,937,520 bushels; shipments 3,179,340 bushels.

THE largest contract for stationary engines ever awarded in the world was lately secured by the E. P. Allis Co. The contract calls for fourteen immense engines, with an aggregate of 20,000 horse-power, to be used by the Brooklyn Electric Co. They will cost \$440,000. In addition, the Allis Company will make a number of heavy castings, at a cost of from \$80,000 to \$90,000 for the Brooklyn Electric Railway, so that the total work involves considerably more than half a million dollars.

VISITORS to this city should not miss seeing the Milwaukee Exposition which is now in progress. The display is an unusually good one, the exhibits being mostly such as were never before shown in this city.

THE EDW. P. ALLIS COMPANY has bought an extensive addition to the already large space owned, and will in the near future enlarge the working room. The new purchase will give the company a frontage of about

1,360 feet on Clinton st. The Company's offices are now located in the main shop building but negotiations are pending for the purchase of a corner, 40 x 150 feet, with the intention of using the same as a site for offices. In case this is done the space now occupied by the offices will be made part of the main shops to which it would add considerably.

### LITERARY NOTES.

RABBI SOLOMON SCHINDLER is a publicist whose writings are always interesting and instructive, but he has touched high-water mark in his analysis of nationalism in the September *New England Magazine*. It is the best exposition of the subject which has appeared in periodical literature.

PHILIP MEYER'S SCHEME is the title of a new book to be issued by J. S. Ogilvie, and written by Luke A. Hedd, from the standpoint of a workingman, and discusses the question of labor and strikes in a very effective and unique way. It will certainly deserve and receive a careful criticism from those who are interested in the labor question.

THE October number of *Lippincott's Magazine*, ready September 20, will contain a complete (illustrated) Novel entitled "The Kiss of Gold," by Kate Jordan, author of "The Other House," etc. Also, a contribution to the Journalist Series, by George Alfred Townsend ("Gath"). Also an article by Professor Edwin Checkley, entitled "Muscle-Building." Also, stories, essays and poems. This number will be profusely illustrated.

THE Cholera in New York Bay will be the subject of a timely and interesting article in the next number of *Harper's Weekly*, accompanied by three pages of illustrations. The scene at the landing of the Normania's passengers at Fire Island will be shown in a striking picture by R. F. Zogbaum. In the series of articles on the great capitals of the world, there will be a graphic description of the city of Berlin written by Antonin Proust, and profusely illustrated. Richard Harding Davis will contribute an appreciative sketch of E. H. Sothern, with notes on his new play. The fiction will be, as usual, of the highest order, consisting only of short stories.

ONE of the most remarkable articles in the September *Review of Reviews*, is entitled "Strikes and their Remedies," and it discusses modes of conciliation and arbitration based upon an exhaustive report prepared by the Royal Commission on Strikes of New South Wales, Australia. The article will be found an exceedingly timely one, for it has been prepared with direct reference to the American strikes of the present season. In the "Progress of the World" the editor of the *Review of Reviews* continues his last month's advocacy of official and, to some extent, compulsory arbitration in labor disputes. The "Progress of the World" further deals with American and British politics, and many other current topics, and is illustrated with excellent portraits of the five American members of the international silver conference, as lately appointed by President Harrison, and various other portraits, maps and diagrams.

IN *Harper's Magazine* for October a good deal of space will be very appropriately given to the commemoration of the discovery of America by Columbus. One of its most valuable articles will be a sketch of the life of Columbus with a critical estimate of his character

and services, written by Prof. Dr. S. Ruge, of Dresden. This article embodies the results of the latest and most careful researches, and presents the Genoese discoverer as he really was, awarding him due praise for his great achievements, while at the same time removing from the story of his life much that may be regarded as purely imaginative. Another article which will attract perhaps even greater attention is "The Baptismal Font of America," by Frank H. Mason, narrating the story of the manner in which the Western Continent received its name. It will afford some interesting glimpses of life and manners at the beginning of the sixteenth century, and will contain a good deal of curious information not hitherto published in popular form. Among the illustrations will be a fac-simile of the page in that curious book, the *Cosmographie Introductio*, in which the name of America was first applied to the new world. There will also be several portraits and other illustrations.

### FOREIGN TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, 1892.

From the preliminary returns of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department, it appears that the foreign trade of the United States during the year ended June 30, 1892, aggregated \$1,857,679,603, exceeding the largest trade in any previous year by more than \$128,000,000.

Grouping the items of our domestic exports according to their origin, it appears that farm products furnished 78.1 per cent. of the total trade, in value aggregating \$793,717,676. This exceeds by more than \$150,000,000 the value of our shipments of agricultural products in any single previous year and surpasses the record of 1889 by more than \$260,000,000. It is actually greater by \$63,000,000 than our total exports of all forms of production in 1889, and is greater than our total foreign trade, imports and exports combined, prior to 1870.

The heaviest increase in foreign shipments is the items of breadstuffs. A combination of favoring conditions made this trade in 1892 the greatest ever recorded. Partial crop failure in Europe caused an extraordinary demand, which exceedingly heavy crops at home enabled us to meet. The past year was the fifth in the history of our export trade in which the shipments of breadstuffs exceeded the value of our shipments of cotton, and in but one year, 1890, when crop conditions similar to those of last year at home and abroad prevailed, has the excess of value in favor of breadstuffs been greater. There are some features of these cereal exports that are somewhat remarkable. The increase in flour shipments bears no proportion to the advance in wheat, being only 34 per cent., while in the movement of unmanufactured wheat it was 185, showing that the demand for flour is comparatively stable and in a large proportion

to the total exports of this bread grain in years of small surplus and in smaller proportion when the demand of surplus is abnormally large. The excessive demand stimulated wonderfully the export of other cereals. The figures for corn are advanced from 30,768,213 to 75,451,849 bushels. Rye increased from 332,739 bushels to 12,040,716 bushels. The increase in oatmeal was phenomenal, from 7,736,873 pounds to 20,907,662 pounds.

### THE ONCKEN STAVELESS BARREL

A company, says *The Tradesman*, is about to be formed in this country for the manufacture of staveless barrels under a system patented by Mr. Oncken, from one piece of wood. The process is described as follows: The tree, which can be used as soon as felled, is sawn up into logs corresponding in length to that of the barrel required, which are then boiled for two hours in a closed vessel, a current of electricity being passed through the water. From the boiler the log of wood is taken, hot and soft, to a lathe, where it is held at each end horizontally, and rotated against a cutting blade, and as the log is thus revolved a continuous sheet of wood, without loss from sawdust, is produced of any desired thickness, and smooth on both sides, which sheet streams out from the rear of the machine onto a table, until the log is almost entirely cut up, or, as it were, unrolled. The long sheet of wood thus obtained is cut transversely by shears into the required lengths for barrels. The sheets are then passed through a grooving and V-cutting machine, that cut the grooves in which the head is eventually fitted, and nicks narrow V-shaped pieces at regular intervals out of each end of the sheets, which are then dried. It is found that when dried the wood is thoroughly seasoned by the process. When the sheets are required to be made into barrels, they are steamed for a couple of minutes so as to soften them, bent round until the edges are in contact and the ends pressed in, so as to make the usual barrel shape, when the hoops and tops and bottoms are put on in the ordinary way. The economy of manufacture is manifest. No sawdust is made. There is no planing. Less steam power is required than is necessary with saws, and far more work can be done in a given time; while, in putting barrels together, skilled labor can be dispensed with. It is claimed that the barrels are stronger than ordinary stave barrels, inasmuch as they are in one complete piece, a fact which makes them free from the many chinks through which the contents can escape and loss ensue.

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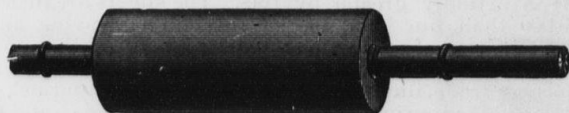
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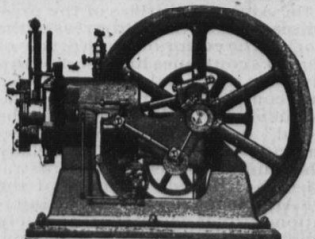
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It is especially adapted to elevator work. By being able to set it to  
run any number of revolutions per minute, from one hundred to three  
hundred, it enables us to regulate the speed of our cleaner to suit all  
kinds and conditions of grain, better than can be done with cone  
pulleys. We do not have to hire any special help to run it, as we start  
it in the morning, and it will run itself till noon or night as we desire,  
using gasoline only in proportion to the work done, which is about one  
gallon to the indicated horse-power used in ten hours time. We can  
start it in a few minutes when everything is cold, and "last but not  
least," we are paying one and three-quarter per cent. insurance, and  
our competitor is paying three and one-quarter per cent. for the same  
work, except he uses steam. Very respectfully, WELLS BROS.

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ENGINE CO., 27 Broadway, CINCINNATI, OHIO.



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## Editorial.

THE Minneapolis "Milling paper," which has long kept up a running fire of abuse against the Millers' National Association, disgusting all readers with the personal attacks made against the officers of that organization, continues its vaporings and refuses to recognize its impotence to accomplish the destruction of the old Association and the formation of a new one, which shall be subject to the dictation of the, erstwhile, "official organ." Although inconsistency is about as marked a characteristic of the youthful editor of that publication as is his proficiency in the use of "billingsgate," he gives a striking example of his want of that jewel, referred to by Byron and others, in his last effusion upon the subject. After arguing, *ad nauseum*, the inefficiency of the "practically defunct" National Association and declaring that it is incapable of providing any benefit to members, as an argument supporting his frantic appeals to millers to keep out of the organization, he says, in reference to the Russell patent litigation: "J. B. A. Kern & Son are being sued by the Russell claimant and the Millers' National Association is pledged to defend the suit."—"The result of this suit will settle the status of the Russell claims for good and all. This is the test case and, pending its decision, the Wisconsin millers should maintain an attitude of composure. The

Millers' National Association must defend the Kern case; in defending that it defends all others, in or out of the Association." In other words: "The National Association is a strong protector against patent litigation, but, by sneaking under the shadow of its wing, you can obtain something of value at the expense of others—therefore save your money and get what protection you can out of the enterprise and wisdom of others." A beautiful piece of advice, and well worthy of its donor. Now the facts are—should the Kern suit be pushed to trial the Association will defend and defeat the claims set forth, as it has done all other frauds that have been attempted upon the millers—but no one believes the attorneys of Russell ever intended to push the Kern suit, *they don't want it to come to trial*. We look upon this suit as a feint—a sharp move on the part of the attorneys. The later suits were, no doubt, entered "for business," and to bleed the unfortunate miller who must pay or fight, either of which he will find expensive. The members of the association have nothing to fear; and should suits against the outside miller go to trial, and he get beaten, it will not affect the Kern case a particle. It will be defended "to the last ditch." Our contemporary undertakes to deny our statement about "the prominent miller in Wisconsin." We have the statement of the party himself, (and he is a prominent miller in Wisconsin,) that he was misled by the advice of the *Northwestern Miller*, refused to pay his assessment, lost his membership, has been sued for a large sum, and the probabilities are that the advice will cost him more than he would ever have paid for membership. He is now back in the fold, a wiser man and a believer in the association. Fortunately for members of the association, but few of them have followed the advice of our beligerent little friend.

THERE is no field of journalism where editors exhibit the jealousy and personal spite toward each other that is shown among publications devoted to the flour industry of this country. This is a most unfortunate characteristic for the press and the millers alike. It detracts from the respect which readers naturally would have for a paper supposed to furnish news and information upon spe-

cial subjects. It is no credit to the publication and disgusts the reader. It denotes egotism and bad disposition on the part of the editor and marks him as puerile and narrow-minded, totally unfit to fill the calling he has chosen.

We believe that this habit of writing vituperative editorials in regard to contemporaries, which seems to have become a disease with some, has spread by contagion. The example was set in early days, by amateurs in journalism who had entered the field. Stinging criticisms were made and the temptation to respond by like weapons was too much to withstand. Each editor in turn, when stabbed, tried to show that his pen could give as severe a wound as he had received, and so the baneful habit of filling editorial columns with criticisms and answers to criticisms, of personal interest only to the editor, has grown, and such matter, at length, displaces comment upon topics of current interest to the trade. No sooner does a paper attempt to aid in the cause of organization among millers, than a tirade of abuse is put forth in the editorial columns of contemporary publications, its motives misconstrued, and they damn it with the title of "official organ," made odious by past abuse, and launch out into bitter personalities regarding the editor. This sort of stuff is not interesting to subscribers. They take the paper for the information which it is expected to furnish, and the quarrels of its editor, or criticism upon the conduct of other papers which they do not subscribe for or care for is of no importance or interest. Millers throughout the United States have long been disgusted with the practice, so common with members of their press, of waging warfare upon each other, and one frequently hears their expressions of contempt for such conduct. When the American milling press comes to its senses in this direction, settles down to each one minding his own affairs and "tending to his knitting" millers will give thanks and the press will be benefited.

OUR Minnesota correspondent, in his commendable effort to make a good showing for his city, bases his statements on the correctness of "official figures" regarding the receipts and shipments of grain. These "official" figures show the re-

ceipts of wheat, during the year ending August 31, 1892, to have been 71,949,760 bushels, and the shipments 26,050,870 bushels. The difference between these amounts, 45,898,890 bushels, was, presumably, converted into flour by the mills of the city. On a fair allowance, the quantity of wheat claimed to have been ground, should produce 10,199,753 barrels of flour. To produce this quantity of flour in a year would necessitate a daily production of 27,944 barrels for each of the 365 days in the year. While we do not deny that the flouring mills of Minneapolis *could* produce the amount of flour named, and more too, provided all the machinery in all the mills was kept continually at work during the 24 hours of each and every day of the year, yet we do not believe that the amount of flour mentioned was manufactured by the city mills in the time given. The claim of a contemporary that "the flour production of Minneapolis for the year ending August 31, was 9,494,000 barrels" also seems to us somewhat "padded." These latter figures would necessitate a daily production of over 26,000 barrels per day, including Sundays and holidays. We do not wish to detract from the just claims of the "flour city" but statements which have the appearance of "brag" should be accompanied by undoubtable verification.

THE Chicago Herald comes forth with a page and a half sensational article, on September 17, headed "Robbed by a Ring"—"Victims of an infamous Republican Combine," etc, etc, which purports to be a review of "a book which will be issued from the press to-day, and which will lay bare for the first time the vicious workings of a combination of elevator men, millers and railroad men to deceive and swindle the farmer, the merchant and the world at large." The names of U. S. Senator W. D. Washburn, Charles A. Pillsbury and other prominent flour and grain men are used in connection with the alleged exposé, and the methods of the combine as outlined at length, were certainly very careless and thoughtless for such stupendous rascals. The charges are vague and in many instances absurd to one posted in regard to the subject.

The article is clearly a bit of political campaign literature calculated to draw the votes only of credulous or ignorant people who love sensation and are easily deceived.

## Correspondence.

[The following letters are all from our own special correspondents, and reflect their views and the views of the trade in the location from which they write.]

## OUR LONDON LETTER.

THE favorable weather for harvest that has been experienced in this country during the greater part of August, has had an appreciable influence on the wheat trade and the markets being overstocked with foreign wheat, with the unexpected heavy deliveries of wheat by English farmers, have been the three causes that have placed the average price for August below any price since the same month in 1761. A change in the weather occurred on the 25th, since when the markets have stopped in the rapid downward course, although with this very unfavorable harvest weather the markets cannot be called in any way strong. September begins a new cereal year with very great market despondency. Supplies seem assured and the large area sown in France, America and the Argentine Republic, with a view to supplying possible deficiencies, have resulted in something like over production throughout the world. The opening prices of the new cereal year, as compared with the two preceding years, are as follows:

WHEAT.	Sept. 1, 1892.	Sept. 1, 1891.	Sept. 1, 1890.
Imperial average.....	27 1/4	40 1/4	35 1/4
American red winter.....	26 1/2	42	38
California.....	33 1/2	43 1/2	38 1/2
South Australian.....	32 1/2	45	40
No. 1 Bombay.....	31	41 1/2	35 1/2
No. 2 Calcutta.....	30	39 1/2	34 1/2
Odessa Ghirka.....	28	39 1/2	35
FLOUR.			
Top price English.....	33	39	36
Norfolk.....	23	29	26
American 2d bakers.....	21	31	25
French.....	32 1/2	39 1/2	37 1/2
Hungarian.....	39	45	39

A good deal of instruction is gained by a perusal of the proceedings of the twentieth International Corn and Seed market which opened on the 29th of August. The event on the first day was the speech of the President of the Vienna Corn Exchange on the American competition and the unremunerativeness of wheat growing in Europe, in which he said that last year, although there was nowhere an abundant harvest, in fact, in Russia, the crops were a decided failure, yet prices declined below a paying point, because the United States, where the area of wheat had only been thirty-six million acres in 1890 had increased in 1891 to forty million acres, and had flooded the European markets with its surplus.

Distances, these days, did not count, as the cost of the carriage was reduced to the lowest possible figure. The Assembly, which consists of about five thousand members, including the majority from Austria, Hungary, and the Balkan States, as well as some from

Berlin, Munich, Breslau and other German towns, afterwards listened to the report of this year's harvest of the world, with very mixed feelings. The percentages of production with the comparisons of previous year's estimates are as follows:

Country.	Wheat.		Rye.		Barley.		Oats.	
	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.
Austria.....	110	93	97	83	109	109	98	108
Hungary.....	102	100	96	71	104	116	103	111
Prussia—Summer.....	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Winter.....	103	92	107	76	90	100	74	105
Saxony—Summer.....	107	—	107	—	—	—	—	—
Winter.....	114	103	110	93	105	110	93	112
Bavaria—Franconia.....	100	—	92	—	103	—	103	—
Upper and Lower.....	125	78	115	80	90	135	85	130
Bayaria & Hesse Palatinate—Summer.....	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Winter.....	115	75	115	80	102	95	75	140
Baden.....	100	60	100	65	95	105	90	130
Wurtemberg—Summer.....	98	84	—	—	—	—	—	—
Winter.....	99	98	99	85	97	101	90	106
Mecklenburg.....	100	93	110	85	102	93	90	105
Denmark.....	103	103	103	100	108	—	108	—
Norway and Sweden.....	105	110	100	100	100	90	100	80
Italy.....	80	86	80	—	50	—	80	—
Switzerland.....	115-120	100	115-120	100	—	—	105	110
Holland.....	100	77	112	73	93	105	80	115
Belgium.....	100-105	25	105-115	45	90-95	110	75-80	125
France.....	94	64	100	90	100	100	—	115
Great Britain and Ireland.....	91	95	—	—	97	100	90	90
Russia—Podolia.....	75	100	65	60	60	80	60	125
Bessarabia.....	25	70	25	50	35	90	35	80
Poland.....	100	82	115-120	87	100	90	70	90
Central.....	60-65	55	65-70	65	40-45	85	60-65	110
Cherson and Ekaterina.....	80	90	70	60	110	100	—	—
Courland and Livonia.....	100	95	90	75	100	100	—	105
Northern.....	80	45	85	45	75	65	75	65
Roumania.....	130	90	130	60	90	60	90	—
Georgia.....	105	100	120	95	110	98	110	95
Egypt.....	80	95	—	—	50	105	—	—

The report further states that in British India the wheat acreage declined by over 9 per cent compared with the previous year and the yield by nearly 21 per cent, namely, from 6,876,000 tons in 1890 to 5,442,000 tons in 1891; but there is still a great surplus in hand from the rich harvest of the preceding year ready for export. Canada has produced 62,000,000 bushels of wheat, against 60,000,000 bushels in the previous year; the United States 520,000,000 bushels, against 612,000,000 last year, and further, 29,500,000 bushels of rye, against 36,000,000 and 1,725,000,000 bushels of maize, against 2,000,000,000 bushels in the year before.

On Saturday, the 6th of Aug., the co-operators in Leith, Scotland, held an enthusiastic demonstration in which over 700 delegates, representing societies, took part, in connection with the laying of the memorial stone of the new Roller Flour Mills, which are in course of construction at Chancelot, Ferry Road Leith.

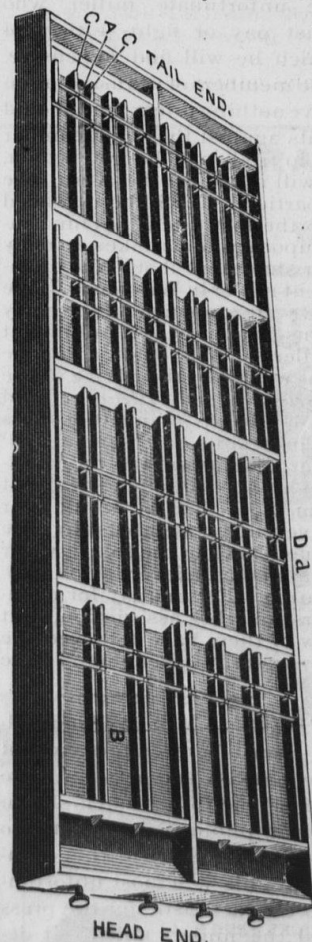
The mills, which are the property of the Scottish Wholesale Co-operative Society, will be capable of a weekly output of about 4,000 sacks of flour. The main buildings will be six stories high, and will contain the mill, the tower with the wheat pit, and other places necessary for the conduct of the work. In the rear of the main portion will be a large warehouse to hold 48,000 sacks of flour, the merchants' shop, and the boiler-house. The chief architectural feature of the main building will be a handsome clock tower placed in the centre.

The machinery of the roller plant will be supplied by Mr.

Henry Simon, the well-known milling engineer of Manchester. This roller mill is another added to the list of those worked by co-operation, which movement receives a fresh impetus by its erection, an example which is soon to be fol-

lowed by the English Society building a large mill in London.

A very interesting presentation was made by merchants



and millers attending the Exeter Corn Exchange on the 5th of August, last, to Mr. John Corthew, of the Powhay Flour Mills, Exeter, and Mr. William

Rice Mallett of Exwick Mill, Exeter, both of whom have been connected with the Exchange for fifty years. The addresses heartily congratulated the recipients in having attained their jubilee year in attending the Exchange and expressed sincere appreciation of the uprightness, integrity and courtesy which had marked their business relations and wishing them, in their well earned repose, a long, continued enjoyment of health, happiness and prosperity. At the foot of the addresses were 66 signatures.

The seventy-fifth report and balance-sheet of the Sowberby Bridge Flour Society was read before the last half-yearly meeting of share holders, which was held on Saturday, Aug. 6, in the Town Hall, Sowerby Bridge, Mr. Samuel Whiteley occupying the chair. The report showed, after all allowances for depreciation, a gross profit of £22,678, from which was paid a dividend of five percent. and a bonus of 1s. 7d. on members' purchases. This result, in view of the late heavy depreciation of wheat, was considered highly satisfactory.

The oldest member of "The Baltic," Mr. Julius Ewald Beerbohm, and proprietor of "Beerbohm's Evening Corn Trade List" and "The Miller's Gazette," died at his residence, 19 Hyde Park Place, W., on the 30th, August, at the ripe age of 82. The late Mr. Beerbohm was universally respected for his courteous demeanor and kindly bearing to all, and the corn trade of London, by his death, has lost a member who for many years was regarded and esteemed as a friend by those whom the deceased gentlemen came in contact with.

Emerson's patent "Premier" sieve purifier manufactured by Messrs. J. Stanier & Co. of Manchester, which has recently been so much talked about here, has for its leading features certain differences in the construction of its sieve, on which is placed an expanding chamber for collecting the dust, similar to other purifiers now sold in this country. As the sieve is the important part it should be mentioned that it is made in such a manner as to have a series of longitudinal channels placed in immediate contact with the silk, the silk being attached in separate frames fastened to the underside of the channel in a very simple manner. By the variations made in the width of these channels on each section of the sieve the area of available silk surface is reduced as the tail end of the sieve is approached (see illustration). The channels have adjustable hinged sides, so that the amount of opening at the mouth or top of the channel may be regulated on each separate sec-



tion of the sieve. The required opening over the silk is regulated by two bars to which, at right angles, every alternate hinged side of the channel is attached, so that, as these two bars project through the side of the machine, the sides of the channels can be made to come closer together, contracting the passage, or farther apart to make a larger opening above the sieve. A sieve, measuring 30 in. by 80 in., having the chamber divided into four sections with, say, eight channels, will have a sectional silk area amounting on the first, or head end section, to say 22 in., the channels covering 8 in.; on the second section, the channels being half-an-inch wider, would reduce the silk area to, say, 18 in.; on the third section to 14 in., and on the fourth section to 10 in., thus giving a gradually reduced area of sieve. In order to avoid any accumulation on the sides and at the same time to obtain the advantages of the decrease in the sieve area from head to tail, the troughs of three or more lengths are each parallel throughout, but have an abrupt and slightly oblique shoulder between each. This shoulder is made in order at once to throw any material which tends to accumulate thereat off into the middle of the channel between the adjacent troughs.

Another point of importance is that all the stive product from the channels of the three head sections are taken off separately by means of a cross channel, thus leaving the tail section channels separate. By this means, as the light fluff has been taken away, a more intense air current may be used, lifting into the tail channels all course impurities.

X. Y. Z.

LONDON, Sept. 6th, 1892.

#### OUR BUFFALO LETTER.

Grain and Flour Trade of Buffalo—Canal Transportation—Scarcity of Winter Wheats—Crops—The Strike—Personals—Macaroni and the McKinley Bill—Change in Grain Grades.

THE grain and flour trade of Buffalo presents some startling figures to croakers who, early in the season of navigation, predicted a total collapse of lake business before the crop commenced to move. Let them look at these figures, for the season ending August 31st.

	Flour.	Grain.	Flour incl. Grain.
	Bbls.	Bush.	Bush.
1892	5,311,171	73,304,871	99,890,726
1891	3,027,089	57,466,843	72,602,288

Last year's totals were considered the "height of our ambition" but 1892 is like an eclipse.

Take the month of August—strike included—and the increase in flour receipts is even more startling. Of flour 1,323,000 barrels were received against 728,000 last year. Where will this flour traffic, between the great northwest and the east, end!

The most discouraging feature is the falling off in canal transportation. The movement by canal shows, only 14,800,000 bushels of grain against 18,600,000 last year, while the railroads carried 45,600,000 against 36,215,000 in 1891. Besides this the railroads took all the flour except 23,000 barrels which went by canal. The shipment of flour by canal is something unusual, however, and is worthy of mention inasmuch as something may come of it later on. Last year 6,500 barrels were taken for New York, the largest quantity for through shipment in 12 years by that route, but the railroads put a stop to this. This year the experiment was again tried and it is confidently expected that the movement will reach respectable figures before the canals close. And why not? With good boats it is a paying freight. Besides, some relief must be given the railroads, as at present nearly half a million barrels are in store here with the stock slowly increasing and heavier receipts promised.

Canal freights took a sudden turn for the better and are now 4 cents on wheat to New York, an advance of 1 cent since the railroad strike which drove the shipments from the rail to canal.

Now that millers are willing to take winter wheat there is little or no offerings of the grade desired, viz: No. 2 red. Lower grades are also scarce. It is evident that better prices are being paid elsewhere or that good wheat is being utilized to keep up the standard demanded by the New York inspectors. At one time last week a million bushels were here from Detroit and Toledo awaiting mixing and there was some poor stuff among it too. It is claimed that the bulk of the receipts thus far are below No. 2 and not a few cargoes were cut to No. 3 which were expected to pass 3x red at least.

Cholera scares broke wheat, but our largest millers found a flood of orders for flour when the wheat market reached a figure at which it was expected to "get something cheap." As a rule flour was held firmly and refusals were the order even when the slightest concession would strike a big order. Patent spring in round lots stopped at \$4.55 and winter at \$4.35. Heavy purchases were made of wheat to arrive from Duluth, both old and new, and not a miller could be found that did not consider wheat cheap at 84½ for No. 1 hard, and 80½ for No. 1 northern spot, or one cent less to arrive next month. In 1887 No. 1 hard sold at 79 cents. There is quite a difference yet between that and 84½ and cholera or no cholera, it will go there, and lower, before the year closes.

Wheat in this section is threshing out fairly well; slightly better than expected, but it is not more than half a crop, although some extra large yields are reported in several places. Rye is reported excellent in quality but yield not up to last year.

Barley is a good crop, but half will be stained badly and only about one-fourth bright. As far as this market is concerned, the barley crop in this state makes no difference, as the quantity sent here for sale last year was probably not over 20,000 bushels. Country brewers take the bulk of it and Rochester is a good customer.

The switchmen's strike is old news, still, as a reminder, our best posted railroad men say, "look out for next year." There is no doubt a general strike will be made next year, as the men are all bitter against the present management of nearly all the roads, except the Lackawanna, which latter appears to be a corporation with a soul. Millfeed advanced to \$15.25 for coarse winter bran and \$14.25 for spring. It is singular how this product keeps up. Grass is reported fine in all the dairy sections of this state and the mills are all busy, yet there is a scarcity of bran. What will become of the dairy farmer this winter? It was \$23.00@24.00 last year.

The Duluth Imperial Mill Co. is a firm believer in printers' ink and the paint pot. Its flour is being advertised here as no other brand has before.

All our millers are watching the progress of the Niagara Falls tunnel. The electric light companies have "combined" and will make arrangements for the power; the street car company is also on the same lay and many small manufacturers are making application for its use.

Mr. O. G. Spann has gone west to ascertain the condition of the barley movement towards Buffalo.

Mr. G. Frank Gibney, of Baltimore, is in Buffalo on a visit. Mr. Gibney is one of the largest dealers in malt in the south and has many friends among the malting trade here.

The benefit of the McKinley law has no better illustration than the Macaroni manufactory in this city. When the duty was removed, in 1883, on this article, the business was cut down to such a low point that many makers were compelled to close down, but with the duty of 2 cents, new machinery and larger plants were added and the business is now flourishing. From a small beginning Messrs. Onetto & Terrile have so increased their establishment that it is now the largest in the United States. The duty on Macaroni should be 4 cents per pound instead of two, so as to keep out the vile

stuff manufactured by hand in that disease breeding, filthy hole, Italy. The flour used here is the best patent spring, all furnished by Urban & Co., and with such a guarantee of flour, Onetto & Terrile find no difficulty in disposing of all they can make.

R. Newell & Co. are doing an immense business. The best traders in the city are to be found in their office and the amount of "quiet" option trading is larger than ever known here. Straight-forward dealing, no hiding of private dispatches and no tips which the unscrupulous broker "coppers" himself, are given.

A number of grain dealers and millers in this city and other milling points in the state have been in great tribulation all on account of the strike. Head book-keepers, clerks and many understrappers turned up missing when the call for troops was issued. The boys, no doubt, enjoyed their two weeks camping in the outskirts of Buffalo, but their employers suffered untold torture. One miller wrote to his correspondent here: "If you should come across my book-keeper, a big burly country-looking chap, with dare-devil written all over his face, for—sake, send him home quick. I am in a devil of a fix, having just returned to find the only mainstay of this business gone."

The cyclone elevator has at last found a resting place, free from interference. The Erie basin has been selected and work of transferring grain will be resumed this week.

It has been announced on 'Change that Mr. Heinold, of the firm of Heinold & Rodebough, will take a two days' vacation. Business has been rushing in that office lately.

The Attica Mills, Wyoming Co., N. Y., brought \$10,200 at sheriff's sale last month. A. H. Wilson, of Buffalo, was the purchaser. Just what the gentleman's intention is, cannot at present be ascertained.

The old woman who presides over the teapot in the northwest has discovered another dreadful wrinkle. This time it's in the frock of Mr. C. H. Seybt. Millers here are wondering what that querulous old lady will hit upon when the present severe attack of wind cholic has run its usual course. Something must be done for her or she will talk herself into oblivion.

The Merchants Exchange is determined to have the breakwater extended to Stony Point, giving a total length of 13,350 feet.

Mr. George Urban and President Scatcherd invited the Republican ward workers down the river. The "boys" haven't got through talking about the



good time they had and what a jolly host Mr. Urban makes.

The following changes in the rules governing inspection of grain, were made:

Kansas red hard winter wheat—The grades of Nos. 1, 2 and 3 hard winter wheat shall correspond with the grades of Nos. 1, 2 and 3 red winter wheat, except that they shall be of the Turkish red variety.

No. 4 yellow corn shall be three-fourths yellow, not wet or in heating condition that is unfit to grade No. 3 yellow.

Mr. S. S. Guthrie, who is always doing something to the point, has asked the inspection committee to drop the grades of No. 1 and No. 2 amber. These grades are a nuisance, creating no end of trouble to receivers. BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 12, 1892.

#### OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Stagnation and Depression Controlling Breadstuffs—Cholera the Chief Influence—Big Movement and Small Exports—Only Old Spring Flours Wanted.

THE wheat and flour markets seemed to have undergone all the adverse influences in the calendar a month ago; and many began to act on the theory, that under such conditions, prices are usually near the bottom and began to buy both, on the weak spots, though cautiously, until the sentiment was growing that it would do to buy for a reaction. This lasted until the bears even became afraid that there might be such a thing as an advance and they covered and began to get long of the market. When cholera broke loose in Hamburg, then this sentiment changed, the longs sold out, prices declined and wheat and flour lost all the new friends they had made and the few old ones still left, along with them, as day after day brought news of the spread of that dread disease to other continental ports of western Europe and finally to those of Great Britain. But when it reached the port of New York, everybody let go of whatever holdings they had left in their hands; and the bears, whose ranks were rapidly recruited from the lately disgusted bulls, had things all their own way, aided by the twenty day's quarantine of all vessels arriving from infected European ports. This was the last straw on the poor bulls' backs; for no one could tell when the spread of the epidemic would stop, nor where; this period of quarantine meant a complete derangement of the ocean freight market, the driving of vessels away from this port, and the inability to obtain charters to infected ports in Europe, because of the enormous rates demanded or the absolute refusals of officers and crews to go to such ports. Beside, there is a clause in contracts for future shipments, which makes them void in case of an embargo of the port of

destination, at the sellers risk, which left shippers here in the gap between this upper and nether mill stone that was sufficiently dangerous to deter them from making contracts for future shipment, even in case any body on the other side had been venturesome enough to do so, in face of such possibilities as present themselves to continental if not English importers of food supplies.

Thus, with the spot and future outlet for our products partially closed to all European ports and practically stopped to many of them, it is easy to see why the cholera scourge has been the all controlling factor in these markets, and why stagnation and depression have become universal and deep. To add to all this, the stupid farmers of this country, who would not sell their crops at much higher prices a year ago, when Europe could not get them as fast as she wanted them, are now forcing them on the market, when Europe does not want, or cannot take them, in spite of the now known fact that this year's crops are much less than a year ago. How long this state of affairs will continue, time only can tell. But either the farmers must call in their wits and stop this useless slaughter of their crops, or the cholera embargo on our export trade must be raised, before there can be anything more than temporary reactions on the covering of an oversold short interest; for the wheat crop of this country and Europe is now secured and, what is more, the spring wheat has not yet begun to move, in this country, although the crops of Europe were already moving when the cholera broke out. The prospects of better prices, therefore, in the near future seem very dim, as weather can have little effect now, either way, except on the movement to market, which would influence prices but slightly in view of the big stocks at home and abroad.

With such an outlook for wheat, it is impossible to see how flour can do any better, as the stocks abroad are still large and export demand only nominal and for special brands in the English grocery trade, which sell on their reputation. The same is largely true of our home trade and applies chiefly to spring patents, made of old wheat, for which there was a better demand, as well as for spring straights and bakers springs, until the cholera drove our big jobbers out of the market, a few of whom began to take hold more freely two weeks ago. But their demand was confined to the old spring flours, which held steady and, for a day or two primed up 5c. @ 10c., while new and old Winters alike lost as much on the more free offerings to arrive at the

decline in wheat. This brought about the old difference between Springs and Winters that ceased to exist early last crop year, when No. 2 Red wheat rose to a premium over No. 1 Northern. Now this is all changed and No. 1 Northern has been selling at 5@5½c. premium over Sept., while No. 2 Red has brought only ½c @ 1c over delivered, as so much old No. 3 Red has been mixed with the new No. 2 at Buffalo, while in transit, or after arrival here and it has been sent to store. Since the export embargo, however, there has not been so much of this done as it has not paid to bring wheat forward from the west at ruling prices except in a small way and only occasionally. Exporters and even our city mills complain that they can get no good No. 2 Red wheat on contract, and are compelled to buy ungraded Red, here or to arrive, before it has been mixed, in order to get good milling wheat and, hence the premium on No. 1 Northern both for milling and export.

Our city mills have been doing almost nothing in new business in flour, as they have been closing up their old contracts preparatory to their consolidation, which did not go into effect until Sept. 1st, since when all business has been done through the central office and hence there has been but one price and that \$4.25 for West India Clears, \$4.50 for export, \$4.65 @ \$4.75 for trade Patents and 67½ @ 70c. for 40 and 60 lb. feed, while old Spring Patents have been selling at \$4.50 @ \$4.70 for good country to fancy Minneapolis brands, \$3.25 @ \$3.60 for Bakers' Spring, \$4.00 @ \$4.40 for Straight do. and \$2.75 @ \$3.25 for No. 1 and Bakers' Springs in sacks. Winter Patents have dragged at \$4.25 @ \$4.50, Straight do. at \$3.90 @ \$4.10, chiefly at \$4.00, \$3.25 @ \$3.80 for Winter Clears and 15 @ 25c. less in sacks. Low grades have been very singular and weak on Springs, and also on Winters, except No. 2 which has been scarce and firm. Rye flour has been scarce on the spot and steady at \$3.75 @ \$3.85 in good to fancy new, all rye; but to arrive, they have not been wanted and old has sold at \$3.50 @ \$3.65, although rye has been very depressed by reports from the continent since the cholera epidemic. N. Y.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10, 1892.

#### MINNEAPOLIS.

MINNEAPOLIS has made a remarkable showing during the crop year ending September 1st, 1892, and easily bears the palm as the largest primary wheat market and milling center in the world. Receipts of wheat from Sept. 1st, 1891, to Sept. 1st, 1892, were nearly 72,000,000 bushels against 52,000,000 bushels the preceding

year. All wheat receiving points showed large gains last year, due to the phenomenal crop, but Minneapolis easily lead them all. Duluth and Superior together received about 51,000,000 bushels, several millions of which were shipped there from Minneapolis. Chicago received 44,000,000 bushels, 18,000,000 bushels more than last year, and Milwaukee doubled her previous years record, coming up from about 7,000,000 to 15,000,000 bushels. Thus Minneapolis shows receipts of more than 20,000,000 bushels over Duluth and Superior, and 13,000,000 bushels over Chicago and Milwaukee combined.

Shipments of wheat from Minneapolis last year were 26,000,000 bushels, showing that the flour mills of the city consumed the large amount of about 46,000,000 bushels of wheat, while Duluth shipped 46,000,000 bushels, consuming in her mills 5,000,000. Chicago shipped 40,000,000 out of her 44,000,000 receipts and Milwaukee 3,000,000 out of her 15,000,000. These figures show that Minneapolis mills consumed more than double the amount ground by the mills of Duluth, Superior, Chicago and Milwaukee combined.

The official figures of the receipts and shipments at this market are as follows:

	Receipts. Bushels.	Shipments. Bushels.
1891-92 .....	71,949,790	26,000,870
1890-91 .....	52,151,005	16,216,085

Receipts and shipments at other cities are as follows.

	Receipts. Bushels.	Shipments. Bushels.
Duluth and Superior .....	51,355,308	46,081,508
Chicago .....	44,266,307	40,000,225
Milwaukee .....	14,937,519	3,197,315

Receipts of flour during the year were 92,322 barrels and shipments were 9,120,560 barrels, against 7,060,391 barrels the previous year.

The hearing before the state railway commission at St. Paul, relative to changing the rules for grading the new wheat crop to accommodate its shrunken condition, resulted in a modification of Chief Inspector Clausen's original proposition, which was to reduce the weight one pound per bushels on Nos. 1 and 2 Northern and No. 3. No. 2 and No. 3 now admit wheat weighing one pound less than last year, but No. 1, which is our standard shipping and speculative grade, remains unchanged, thus leaving no room for complaint on the part of eastern and foreign buyers. The rules now require No. 1 Northern to weigh not less 57 lbs., No. 2, 55 lbs., No. 3, 53 lbs.

The new crop of wheat of Minnesota and the two Dakotas is largely short of the remarkable one of last year, and, from the latest threshing reports, the writer estimates it in round numbers at about 90,000,000 bushels. Its shrunken quality will require probably 15 lbs. more to the barrel of flour than



last year, although in strength it is superior.

Our stock of wheat in regular warehouses is to-day 3,205,486 bus., of which 2,530,590 bus. is 1 Northern. Stock last week was 3,661,123 bus. of which 2,807,007 bus. was 1 Northern. Total decrease for the week 455,637 bus. Country elevator stocks are no longer obtainable, as the line managers refuse to give the figures. This is perhaps just as well, as the figures were never considered very reliable. It is a business practice with some firms to trifle with the truth when asked questions that pertain too closely to their own private affairs, therefore country stocks might be manipulated to suit those private interests. Statistics, to be of any value, must be kept above all suspicion of their accuracy.

Our flour mills have made a strong run again the past week, the figures are not obtainable in time for this letter, but will probably approximate 190,000 bbls.

The demand has been enough to absorb the entire output, about one half of it for export. The Pillsbury-Washburn Mills sold, the first three days of the week, 450 cars, averaging 140 and 150 bbls. to the car. Most of the mills have orders enough ahead to keep them running the balance of the month. The foreign demand for both patents and bakers, for Oct. and Nov. shipment, has been very good, but they usually refuse to bid above the basis of present prices, and millers, as a rule, refuse to sell in that way. The financial condition of our Chamber of Commerce organization makes a very creditable showing. Considerable has been expended in improvements to the building, nevertheless the annual assessment, due Oct. 1st, has been reduced from \$20 to \$10, and when this assessment has been collected the sinking fund will equal the bonded indebtedness, so that the members will be owners of their valuable property, clear of debt. This should enhance the value of our memberships, which are now going at about \$400.

G. W. S.  
MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 12, 1892.

#### DULUTH.

THIS has been a momentous month in the history of Duluth's grain trade and one which, I think, will go far toward establishing the great future grain mart of the Northwest at this point, both for the already immense foreign trade and to supply the sample demand of flour mills in Northern Minnesota and throughout Wisconsin and Michigan. The directors of this board of trade, believing that the time had come to establish a sample market, directed at a meeting, held during the latter part of August, that a number of sam-

ple tables, made to order, should be placed in the main assembly room for the display of samples. By the beginning of next week a sample market will be in full operation here. It is not expected that an extremely large business will be transacted at the start, but it is believed that that of the milling, and that of private elevators, will be sufficient to guarantee a substantial business from the start, which will continue to grow. There is now guaranteed an output of 25,000 barrels of flour per diem on both sides of the bay, by mills either now in operation, or building, or on which contracts for construction have been let. It is believed by the best informed millers, who are thoroughly familiar with the trade, that Duluth will secure all the patronage of these mills in the purchase of wheat for grinding, besides the large trade of private elevators and Wisconsin millers. During the last week the trading in car lot wheat reached a larger volume than ever before.

Another step, which will have a large influence on Duluth as a sample market, is the action taken by the Lake Superior and Union and Improvement Elevator Companies, of which Col. C. H. Graves is president, and George Rufley, general manager, in making their whole systems private warehouses. They bound themselves, under bonds of \$100,000 each, to hold themselves subject to the rules of the Duluth Board of Trade in the matter of registration of wheat and grading the same. By this step they will be freed from the direct supervision of the state board of warehouse and railroad commissioners and will be enabled to cure damaged wheat and inspect it out at a better grade than it was inspected in. The elevator companies have been disgruntled ever since the insane political cry arose from the Farmer's Alliance, which led to a general investigation by the legislature, to the serious incommoding of their business. The Farmers' Alliance was in hopes of making enough political capital out of the investigation to elect its candidates and overthrow the Republican party of the state. The investigation, however, completely vindicated the wheat business at Duluth and proved a boomerang to the politicians.

There has been, since that time, a belief among elevator men that they could run their business more satisfactorily to themselves and to their patrons, subject to the board of trade than to the tender mercies of political parties, anxious to make political capital by raiding the state inspection and public elevator systems whenever the humor seized them. Minneapolis has also possessed

a great advantage over Duluth in having a system of private warehouses besides their public warehouses. With these private houses they were enabled to handle all kinds of grain for milling purposes and for the general trade, while Duluth only secured the higher grades of wheat for export trade. Under the new regime Duluth will be enabled to handle no less a volume of export business than before, while at the same time she will be fully equipped to meet the milling demand by an abundant store of milling wheat at all seasons of the year.

The establishment of a slightly changed system of grades for the wheat crop of 1892, by the state board of railroad and warehouse commissioners, is also of a considerable advantage to the Duluth market. The chief export grades of wheat which this board handles most largely, namely No. 1 hard and No. 1 Northern, are left precisely as they have been, while No. 2 Northern and No. 3 Spring wheat grades have been so changed as to admit hard and flinty wheat which weighs one pound less than the minimum for those grades. The exact wording of the new rule adopted relative to the grading of Minnesota wheat reads as follows:

"Hard flinty wheat, containing no appreciable mixture of soft wheat, may be admitted to the grades of No. 2 Northern and No. 3 wheat, provided the test weight of the same is not more than one pound less than the minimum test weight required by the existing rules for said grades and provided further, that such wheat is in all respects qualified for admission into said grades." This will give the farmers full benefit of changed conditions of the new crop, in grading the same for the export trade. Milling wheat will be sold on the competition of sample. The above changes, which so largely affect the Duluth wheat business, will work greatly to the advantage of trade here especially since all the elevators on this side of the bay in operation have been made private and will operate harmoniously under the new regime.

The flour produced and shipped by the flour mills for five weeks, since my last report, is smaller in amount than for the previous four weeks but it is about twice as large as during the corresponding weeks last year. The receipt and shipments by railroads is also considerably larger. Here are the figures:

PRODUCED AND SHIPPED BY MILLS.			
Produced.		Shipped.	
Beginning Aug. 12 1892.	Beginning Aug. 15 1891.	Beginning Aug. 12 1892.	Beginning Aug. 15 1891.
20,800	17,585	—	18,539
21,811	14,311	58,308	12,397
21,734	9,933	14,255	3,438
19,262	11,111	7,500	19,208
21,977	12,427	36,619	4,864
106,584	65,367	116,682	58,846

RECEIVED AND SHIPPED BY RAILROADS.			
Received.		Shipped.	
Aug. 12 1892.	Aug. 15 1891.	Aug. 12 1892.	Aug. 15 1891.
177,222	90,264	145,011	74,186
133,335	71,163	134,377	88,528
121,090	62,882	128,676	48,174
84,450	35,407	101,897	81,973
94,507	52,355	143,795	120,702
512,604	312,071	653,750	413,563

The amounts in store each week from August 12, up to date for 1891 and 1892 are as follows:

Aug. 12 1891.	Aug. 12 1892.
246,316	156,248
208,777	130,250
210,770	171,894
182,533	123,505
108,633	61,068

The amounts of wheat in store at the end of each week since August 12, have been somewhat larger than for corresponding weeks of last year and the volume of wheat received and shipped during the past month has been scarcely half as large as last year owing to a smaller crop and a much later season. Following was the amount of wheat in store here and in Minneapolis, by grades, on last Saturday:

	Bushels
No. 1 Hard wheat.....	99,019
No. 1 Northern wheat.....	306,843
No. 2 Northern wheat.....	479,042
No. 3 spring wheat.....	50,850
No. 4 spring wheat.....	374,006
Rejected and condemned wheat.....	49,513
Special bin wheat.....	64,642
Total wheat in store.....	1,423,915
Decrease during the week.....	107,797
In store this date last year.....	827,878
Increase for the week last year.....	507,500
Stock of corn now in store.....	11,224
Decrease of flax seed during week.....	32,318
Wheat in store at Minneapolis.....	3,205,486
Decrease wheat at Minneapolis.....	455,637
Corn in store at Minneapolis.....	15,021
Oats in store at Minneapolis.....	7,812
Barley in store at Minneapolis.....	5,157
Flax seed in store at Minneapolis.....	11,408

STOCK OF WHEAT IN STORE IN DULUTH.	
	Bushels
For week ending Sept. 3.....	1,551,712
" " " Aug. 27.....	1,749,327
" " " Aug. 20.....	1,701,803
" " " Aug. 13.....	2,006,240

In the matter of wheat prices there has been a steady decline for the past five weeks owing mainly to cholera scare. Other causes have also contributed greatly to this decline. The stock of visible reserves of wheat in the country, as estimated by some authorities, have never been so large before. They were estimated last week at about 112,000,000 bushels. The reserves of old wheat in Great Britain and also on the continent are extremely large. The new crop of wheat, as shown by the last government report, will be a fairly average one, while the demands from the world at large for breadstuffs will only be fairly average, as figured by the Vienna Congress. The result is that the trade does not see its way clear to higher prices at the present outlook. It believes that the foreign demand will be poor and is inclined to await developments in the speculative market. The gradual decline in prices here may be seen from the following comparative table of closing prices for Tuesday of each week:



Cash.	Track.	December.
1 hard. 1 Nor.	1 hard. 1 Nor.	1 hard. 1 Nor.
82 78	82 80	82 79
81 76½	81 78½	81 78
79½	80½	79½
77½	79½	77½
75½	77½	75½

\*New.

†Old.

The receipts and shipments of grain for the month here, as compared with same month in 1891, will be seen from the following table:

	1892.	1891.
Flour, production, bbls.	94,855	55,704
Flour, received, bbls.	628,836	302,078
Wheat, bush.	1,181,576	1,116,125
Corn, bush.	32,307	1,900
Rye, bush.	12,035	1,900
Flax seed, bush.	5,246	647

## SHIPMENTS.

	1892.	1891.
Flour, bbls.	675,720	382,270
Wheat, bush.	1,924,442	1,565,625
Corn, bush.	32,307	1,900
Oats, bush.	1,092	1,092
Flax seed, bush.	75,156	13,986

The movement was considerably smaller than for the month before and it concludes the crop year for 1891-2. The round-up for the crop year given below shows a remarkable year in the Duluth grain trade. It is a year on whose like we have never looked before and probably we will not again for years to come. I give table below, comparing figures with those of last year, and they show a wonderful increase:

	1892.	1891.
Flour, produced, bbls.	889,182	524,657
Flour, received, bbls.	3,301,654	2,325,222
Wheat, bush.	51,355,368	18,202,504
Corn, bush.	111,372	171,983
Oats, bush.	20,668	379,223
Rye, bush.	31,288	4,501
Barley, bush.	161,392	104,988
Flax seed, bush.	637,081	114,378

Shipments of flour and grain from Duluth for the crop year ending Aug. 31, 1892, as compared with same period in 1891:

	1892.	1891.
Flour, bbls.	4,087,643	2,850,149
Wheat, bush.	46,071,503	16,132,728
Corn, bush.	111,372	263,430
Oats, bush.	20,668	382,470
Rye, bush.	21,193	4,501
Barley, bush.	184,589	104,988
Flax seed, bush.	696,904	111,378

If we reduce flour to terms of wheat, it will make the receipts of wheat 66,571,460 bus., and the shipments 64,376,244 bus on the crop year. According to the inspection department 87,257 cars of grain were handled here during the crop year.

The first consignment of new wheat was received here Aug. 26, from Casselton, Wahpeton and Norton, in North Dakota, consisting of six cars, of which two went No. 1 hard and the remainder No. 1 Northern. The new wheat received here daily continues to grade well and is regarded by millers as being of excellent milling properties, especially as regards strength. It is lighter than last year and, in some drought localities, the berry was pinched by the heat, but under the new system of grading here and on a sample market all wheat will get full credit for its worth. It will, of course, take more wheat of this crop to make a barrel of flour than the best wheat of last year.

The latest development in Duluth, in the flour milling industry, is the organization of

the Northern Mill Company, capitalized at \$100,000, to erect a 500-barrel mill on Rice's Point near the Imperial mill. The president of the new company is B. C. Church, manager of the Imperial mill, and the secretary Roy Wilson. The chief stock holders are A. D. Thomson, Martin Wheeler, Thomas Cullyford and head-miller Scott of the Imperial mill. It is said that the specifications for bids are now out on construction and for furnishing the machinery of the new plant. This addition to the flour manufacturing plants at the head of Lake Superior will insure the output of about 26,000 barrels of flour daily before another crop is harvested.

The highest price ever paid for Duluth Imperial mill stock was paid for 20 shares, this month. The amount received by the seller was \$130 per share. Only twenty shares could be had, although the purchaser wanted to secure 50 shares.

Wheat rates and charters to Buffalo have been quiet during the past month and fairly steady at 23½@3c. There has been very little doing in Kingston charters since the "Soo" canal tolls were imposed on Canadian freight by the President's proclamation. The movement of flour from this port continues heavy. The volume of Minneapolis flour arriving here for export via the lakes is also large, especially since the railroads have been secretly cutting the rates which have lately been the bone of contention before the interstate commerce commission. The movement of the new crop of wheat now arriving in large quantities east, via lake, has scarcely commenced yet, but it is probable that it will be large during the latter part of this month.

The imposition of tolls at the "Soo" canal has not affected commerce to any appreciable extent here. It is generally regarded as an advantage to Duluth in bringing coal and merchandise destined for Western Canada via Duluth instead of by way of Port Arthur and Fort William.

The wheat crops of the two Dakotas and Minnesota are now estimated at all the way from 100,000,000 to 120,000,000 bus., a little better than the average of the last ten years.

LATER.—A correct estimate of wheat crop in North and South Dakota and Minnesota is 86,000,000 to 90,000,000 instead of 100,000,000 to 120,000,000. This estimate is based on government crop report, which was 15,000,000 short for these three states last year.

The new mill to be erected by the Northern Mill Company will make special brands of flour out of No. 1 hard wheat, of which Duluth gets the largest proportion of any primary

wheat market. It is considered a very promising undertaking.

The amount of grain business coming to Duluth at the opening of the crop season of 1892 is indicated by the fact that the following Minneapolis grain firms have established offices here within the last three weeks, namely, Cargill Brothers, Barnes & Nichols and the Security Grain Company. Besides these O. P. Carter & Co., McCarthy Brothers and Martin Wyman & Co. have established offices here within the last year.

RALPH MCKENZIE.

DULUTH, Sept. 12, 1892.

## SUPERIOR.

GREAT progress is being made in the erection of new flour mills here. The Lake Superior Mills of the Daisy Milling Company have completed the structure of their elevator and have the walls of the mill proper up the first four stories from the foundation. Everything is built in a very substantial manner, being founded on stone laid on piles which have been rendered firm by filling in between. Boats may approach the structure from three sides to receive loads, and switch tracks to deliver grain on one side and to haul away the flour on the other side have been built by the Northern Pacific road. Flour sheds adjoin the mill on the North and East next to the water transportation facilities. In every respect, this mill will be the handiest for the manufacture and shipment of flour, at the head of the lakes or in the states of Wisconsin or Minnesota. The mill itself is a very handsome structure, constructed of yellowish brick with gable ends of the Queen Anne style of architecture. The machinery and equipment will be the very best that Allis & Company of Milwaukee can furnish. Its capacity will be 6000 bbls. Just across the slip the piles have been driven and foundations are being laid for the Listman mill which will have an ultimate daily capacity of 3000 barrels. Switch tracks are being laid by the Northern Pacific road on the same plan as for the Lake Superior mills. Further out toward the dock line will be located the Todd mill, of like dimensions and capacity as the Listman mill. The piles are now being driven for the foundations. On the south side from the last mentioned mills, beyond a fifty foot water slip and next to the shore line, will be located a million bushel, farmer's elevator, for the erection of which a contract has already been let to the builders of the Chicago elevators. This elevator is to be completed, according to contract, by March 1, 1893.

A spout can easily be run, at any time, from this elevator across to the elevator of the Lake Superior Mills. Thus within a space of five hundred feet along the shore line and eighteen hundred feet to the dock line, will be located flour mills of an ultimate capacity of 12,000 barrels daily and two elevators of 1,500,000 bushels capacity.

The Freeman mill, which had been shut down for repairs for some time, has again resumed operations and is turning out some 1,500 barrels of flour a day. Measures are being taken to increase the capacity of the mill to 1750 barrels a day and perhaps to 2,000. A cargo of 1,000 barrels of the product of this mill were recently worked for shipment to Cuba. Everything is working extremely satisfactorily and a ready market is being secured for the product of the mill. The contract has been let for the construction of the Todd mill on Toledo pier, Superior, to Barnett & Record, of Minneapolis. It is to be completed and ready for operation May 1, 1893. E. P. Allis & Co., of Milwaukee, have the contract for furnishing the machinery. The building will be of brick, 65x100 feet and eight stories in height.

E. Schraudenback of Frederick, S. D. contemplates the erection of a 6000 barrel flour mill at Superior on Hughlitts slip. He has gone to England to secure capital to the extent of \$400,000 for his enterprise.

Your correspondent, in a short talk with L. R. Hurd, Manager of the Lake Superior Mills, was enabled to gain some valuable pointers with regard to Superior as a milling center and respecting some changes which were necessary for the accommodation of millers and grain men in Superior. Mr. Hurd was of the opinion that Superior possessed all the advantages, in the way of cheap fuel and cheap transportation, to make her the future milling center of America. He did not believe that another flour mill would ever be built at Minneapolis. Mr. Hurd thought, however, that there ought to be three yards or points for the inspection of grain before it was brought into Duluth or Superior for unloading and transfer to elevators. "There ought to be a point," said he, "beyond Old Superior, where all wheat coming in over the Omaha or other roads, could be inspected and detained until the mills at that point had secured the wheat they desired. There should be another point, near South Superior, where grain might be inspected for Superior elevators and mills, and such wheat as came into Duluth over the St. Paul and Duluth road should be inspected on the Duluth side." This, Mr. Hurd maintained,



would save a great deal of the expense and trouble of switching cars and would at the same time greatly expedite the delivery of wheat to its destination. These same rules would apply to wheat which might be sold by sample for milling purposes. It is expected the location of the farmer's elevator in Superior and the location of flour mills on this side of the bay, which will grind more than twice as much flour as the mills of Duluth, will build up a sample market in Superior, which will absorb nearly the whole grain business of the head of the lakes with the exception possibly of the export trade. This will result in bringing large quantities of the lower grades of wheat to the head of the lakes, which has heretofore gone almost exclusively to Minneapolis.

The flour receipts and exports at this point continue very large, especially the shipments which, during the past week, have greatly reduced the amount of flour in store on the various docks.

The receipts of wheat at Superior and Duluth are now greatly exceeding the receipts at Minneapolis, chiefly on account of the fact that millers here are paying more for cash wheat, while freights to Minneapolis and Duluth from the wheat fields of the west are practically the same. Not only are the mills here creating this demand, but also those of Wisconsin and Michigan, which are supplied with their best grades of wheat mainly from Superior.

There is another thing which I think will militate somewhat against Minnesota grades of wheat this year, and which will go toward building up a Superior inspection, or perhaps better, a sample market on this side of the bay. I refer to the notable rising up of grades in the new crop. This, I suppose, is due to politics and the desire of the State officials to stand in with the farmers. I am told that the chief grain inspector of Minnesota lately gave orders to his Duluth subordinates to go light on the grading business and give the farmers the benefit of all doubts. This, for the producer of the wheat, is all well and good, but the miller and the foreign purchaser will detect these changes at once, and will begin to look a little out for Minnesota grades.

The outlook for Superior is excellent in the milling business, and I know no industry here which has sprung up so rapidly as this, and with such abundant promises of success.

WHALEBACK.

SUPERIOR, Sept. 12, 1892.

SEND for a copy of Cawker's American Flour Mill and Grain Elevator Directory for 1892-93

#### DECIDED IN THE COURTS.

**RECOVERY OF USURY FROM NATIONAL BANK.**—The United States statutes provide that if a national bank knowingly takes a greater rate of interest than is allowed by the statute of the state in which the bank is located, it shall work a forfeiture of the entire interest, and, if paid, that it may be recovered back, and a penalty equal to the amount of interest in addition. But where a note becomes due and is unpaid, the fact that interest thereon is included in the principal of a renewal note, thereby making the interest earned a part of the interest-bearing principal, does not render the note usurious, as being the reservation of interest upon interest, because when the renewal was made, the interest was an earned debt, fully due and payable.—*Brown v. Marion Nat. Bank*, Court of Appeals of Kentucky, 18 S. W. Rep. 635.

**PARTNERSHIP SETTLEMENT.**—Plaintiff and defendant signed articles which set forth that the partnership was to continue for three years, unless sooner dissolved mutual by consent. A year afterwards the partners agreed to shut down the business, and to try to find a purchaser therefor. Defendant claimed that the suspension was to be but temporary, and on a failure to find a purchaser, he resumed business. Plaintiffs sued for a dissolution and settlement of the partnership, contending that the agreement was that they should discontinue the business entirely. Defendant's claim was supported by his own testimony alone, while plaintiff's contention was corroborated by the fact that they had been conducting a losing business. The chancellor properly dissolved the partnership, and ordered a settlement of it. Defendant being honest in his claim, the chancellor properly refused to tax him with all the costs.—*McBrunie v. Semple*, Court of Appeals of Kentucky, 19 S. W. Rep. 183.

**WARRANTY OF MACHINES.**—Where a purchaser orders a certain machine by letter, stating that it is to do specific work, and the seller answers, accepting the order and stating, "You may rely on having a first-rate machine, which will do your work in a satisfactory manner," these last words are not mere words of commendation, but are to be construed as part of the contract, and constituting a warranty. And where a machine is purchased from an English manufacturer under a warranty that it will do certain work in America, the measure of damages for breach of the warranty is the difference between the contract price of the machine and

its value in America to the purchaser, including expenses incurred by the purchaser for alterations and changes made on the machine in order to get it to do the work for which it was purchased. *Whitehead & Atherton Machine Co. v. Ryder*, Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts. 31 N. E. Rep. 736.

**THE RISKS OF AN EMPLOYMENT.**—One who has entered as a servant into the employment of another is regarded as having assumed the risks ordinarily incident to the employment, and risks which are open and visible. The employer is bound to provide a reasonably safe place to work, and reasonably safe appliances for carrying on the work. His duty extends to the exercise of reasonable care, not merely in providing proper premises, structures and appliances originally, but also in keeping them in a safe condition. He cannot escape liability by delegation of the performance of this duty. If injury result to the employe without his own fault, through negligence in providing or maintaining a place to work, or appliances for work, the employer is responsible. The employe is bound to be reasonably vigilant and to exercise his own skill and judgment to protect himself in the course of the employment. In connection with the question as to the servant's duty in this regard, the nature of the employment should be taken into account, and it should be considered whether the work is of such a character that the employe may be expected to exercise great skill and a high degree of care, or is such as is performed by a laborer, who had a right to rely upon the superior knowledge, prudence and caution of the employer. It is for risks existing through the employer's negligence that he is responsible. If, with knowledge of a risk existing through the employer's negligence, the employe continue in the service, the risk thereby becomes an assumed risk. For the purpose of charging actionable negligence on the part of the employer by showing a risk existing through his negligence, and not assumed by the employe, it should be shown that the employe did not have knowledge of the risk. It is not necessary to show that the employe had no means of ascertaining the defect; it is sufficient that he had no knowledge of it. *Barth v. Parke County Coal Co.* Appellate Court of Indiana. N. E. Rep. 585.

**PROFIT-SHARING AND PARTNERSHIPS.**—How far sharing in the profits of a partnership shall make one liable as a partner has been a subject of

much judicial discussion, and the various definitions have been approximate rather than exhaustive.

The rule formerly laid down and long acted on as established, was that a man who received a certain share of the profits as profits, with a lien on the whole profits as security for his share, was liable as a partner for the debts of the partnership, even if it had been stipulated between him and his copartners that he should not be so liable; but that merely receiving compensation for labor or services, estimated by a certain proportion of the profits, did not render one liable as a partner. The test was often stated to be whether the person sought to be charged as a partner took part of the profits as a principal, or only as an agent.

In the present state of the law upon this subject, it may perhaps be doubted whether any more precise general rule can be laid down than that those persons are partners who contribute either property or money to carry on a joint business for their common benefit and who own and share the profits thereof in certain proportions. If they do this, the incidents or consequences follow that the acts of one in conducting the partnership business are the acts of all; that each is agent for the firm and for the other partners; that each receives part of the profits as profits, and takes part of the fund to which the creditors of the partnership have a right to look for the payment of their debts; that all are liable as partners upon contracts made by any of them with third persons within the scope of the partnership business; and that even an express stipulation between them that one shall not be so liable, though good between themselves, is ineffectual as against third persons. And participating in profits is presumptive—but not conclusive—evidence of partnership.

In whatever form the rule is expressed, it is universally held that an agent or servant, whose compensation is measured by a certain proportion of the profits of the partnership, is not thereby made a partner, in any sense. So an agreement that the lessor of a hotel shall receive a certain portion of the profits thereof by way of rent does not make him a partner with the lessee. And it is now equally well settled that the receiving of part of the profits of a commercial partnership, in lieu of or in addition to interest, by way of compensation for a loan of money, has of itself no greater effect. *Meehan v. Valentine*, Supreme Court of the United States. 12 Sup. Ct. Rep. 972.



## MISCELLANEOUS.

For the past three weeks France has been buying Breadstuffs at the rate of 3,500,000 qrs. per annum, Belgium the same, Holland 3,000,000, Germany 2,000,000, Italy 4,250,000 qrs., or all Europe together at the rate of 19,000,000 qrs. per annum. China at the rate of 2,250,000 quarters, or a grand total, allowing about 20,000,000 qrs. for the U. K., of 41,000,000 qrs., or only a few million qrs. less than the total imported last season, when America and India had an aggregate crop of just 20,000,000 qrs. more than they have this season, against which, however, must of course be placed the considerable increase in the French and Russian crops this season.—*Corn Trade News.*

Few persons have ever troubled themselves to think of the derivation of the word dollar. It is from the German thal (valley), and came into use in this way some 300 years ago. There is a little silver mining city or district in northern Bohemia called Joachim's Thal. The reigning duke of the region authorized this city in the 16th century to coin a silver piece which was called "joachims-thaler." The word "joachim" was soon dropped, and the name "thaler" only retained. The piece went into general use in Germany, and also in Denmark, where the orthography was changed to "dalar" whence it came into English, and was adopted by our forefathers with some changes in the spelling.

In unity there is strength, whether intended for defense, mutual assistance, general information or for any other purpose; and for such and many other reasons, the millers should be united everywhere. Local or State organizations should be formed wherever mills are numerous enough to warrant it. Nearly all of the Northern States have such associations, but so far they are quite rare in the South. In many parts of the South the business is well represented and the industry is growing, and why there has not been such associations formed and in active operation seems quite strange.

There are very many things to be considered by millers that can be best understood when revealed in the light of experience, and that can always be best done when a large number are together and willing to give the results of actual experience. Irregularities, imposition, and discrimination in transportation can be corrected more readily when a body of influential business men are working together, than when one alone undertakes it. Wrong of every kind, while scornfully

laughing at weakness, has great fear of and respect for might, and when many are working together, wrongs that effect the whole or any part of it, can be made right that could not in any other way be reached.

The numerous advantages of active associations cannot be enumerated. Their value is acknowledged by all, and it is to be hoped that the millers in such portions of the South as will warrant it, will proceed to organize local associations.—*"Dixie."*

**HOW ROMAN MILLERS SECURED OPERATIVES.**—Prior to the introduction of water-power mills the public mills in Rome were operated chiefly by slaves. These establishments were located in the vaults of an immense building known as the Pistrinum devoted exclusively to the uses of bakers of that city. Often it happened that this slave labor was very difficult to obtain, and to supply the want the mill proprietors resorted to violent measures. They enticed strangers and ignorant persons into the building on the plea of inspecting it. In some of the rooms ingeniously constructed trap-doors were placed in the floors. As soon as an unsuspecting victim stepped upon the trap he was precipitated to the vaults below, and there imprisoned and condemned to perpetual labor. No chance of communication with his friends was afforded the prisoner, and thus he was compelled to drudge until released by death.

This horrible state of affairs continued for many years, until it was finally unmasked by the merest accident. A lusty soldier of the guard was enticed into the Pistrinum, and treated in the usual manner, but not being rendered unconscious by the fall through the trap, he drew his sword, and, after killing two of his would-be enslavers, forced his way out of the vault. He soon laid bare the entire scheme. The Emperor immediately ordered the building to be razed to the ground, and all who were proven to have been actively engaged in this murderous method of obtaining workmen were quickly executed.

C. A. KING & Co.'s Toledo circular publishes the following very interesting and significant article on the Anti-Option bill:

"Lend me your ears. Washburn has had them long enough. I come to bury him not to praise him. His bill has been postponed until December. He wanted it passed not because he loved Senator Washburn less, but because he loved Miller Washburn more.

"Farmers—The noble Washburn hath told you it would help

the price. Fears of its passing has driven speculators away and cost you a hundred millions by the decline in prices since the bill was introduced. Crops in this country and the wheat crop of the world is smaller than a year ago, yet prices are very much lower. Had the bill passed they would have gone still lower.

"When the Minneapolis Miller's Association dictated the price to the farmers of the Northwest, did they not take such large profits that warehouse systems and small independent mills blossomed forth so numerous that competition soon destroyed the would-be monopoly? Did not free trade in grain futures give men of limited capital an equal chance to compete; to take advantage of the highest market and speculative bulges; also to secure the premiums on futures, which the 'bull' speculators always pay?

"You all know that the more buyers there are for what you have to sell, the better the price you will obtain. Who turns your farms into town lots and who takes your products for future delivery? The speculator. When do you get the best price, when there is only one speculator or a dozen anxious to purchase? Do you suppose speculators would buy freely if they were limited when they wish to sell, as they are by the proposed bill, to what exporters and millers are willing to pay? Are not exporters and millers anxious for low prices, to compete with other exporting countries?

"Do not speculators generally buy freely at this season, when farmers sell freely, and thus prevent exporters from entirely dictating the price, as they have done lately?

"It takes two to make a trade, one buys, while the other sells. When anyone sells futures he must some day buy. The greater the speculative demand, the better the price.

"Don't be a chump. Don't move the hands of progress backward. Call off the 'political farmers' and reason for your own good selves.

"Millers—Minneapolis is the largest milling centre in the world. Pillsbury and Washburn controlled most of the large mills there and have unloaded them on English syndicate, but retain controlling interest.

"Minneapolis received seventy millions of wheat last year; the Washburn-Pillsbury syndicate may have handled half of that, requiring many millions of dollars. They can borrow on their face of their English friends where money now is two per cent. They can buy freely in the fall as they have unlimited credit and would be able to undersell the ordinary miller, who pays six to eight

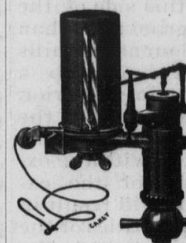
## American Steam Gauge Co.

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"Friends—this bill to enrich millionaire millers is not dead. It is only sleeping until December. See that the Senators from your State understand your wishes and assist in burying it 'out of sight' forever more."



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cable may be fastened direct to the chimney by staples or small eyebolts. Connection should be made with cast iron plate at top of chimney, and a good way to do this is to tap in one eyebolt. A plumber's wipe joint is the best way of soldering. If desired, a second cable may be attached and connected together by iron rods placed near enough together for steps. This makes a good ladder, as well as the best lightning conductor that can be made unless the expense is met of making the cable of copper wire. If copper is not used, soft "Norway" iron is better than steel.

DR. HENIUS, a scientist and publisher of Chicago, has just returned from a trip to Europe. He says that the interest and preparation for the World's Fair in the principal cities of Germany is extraordinary. Germany will be represented at the Columbian Exposition as it never has been at any previous international exposition. Dr. Henius is President of the German-American Press Club of Chicago, and in the course of his trip he met a number of scientific and press men. He visited Berlin, Munich, Frankfurt, Leipzig, Hamburg and several of the minor cities. Dr. Henius says that from all the large manufacturing centers in Germany complete exhibits will be sent to Chicago, and many manufacturers and scientific men said that they would attend the Exposition.

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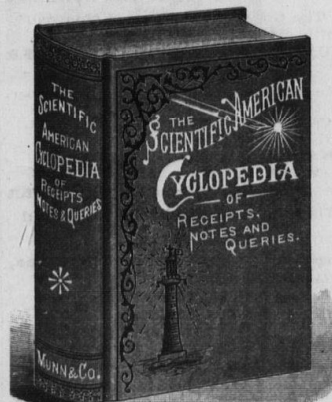
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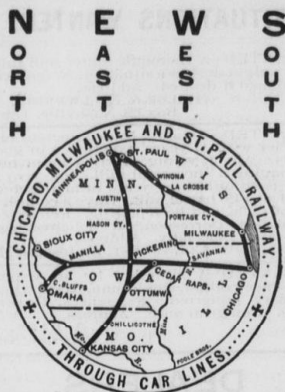
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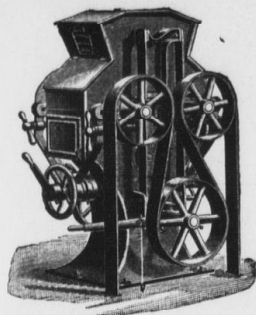
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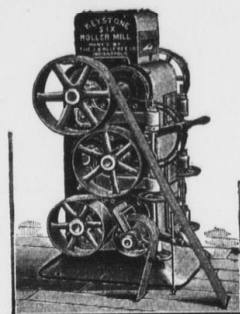
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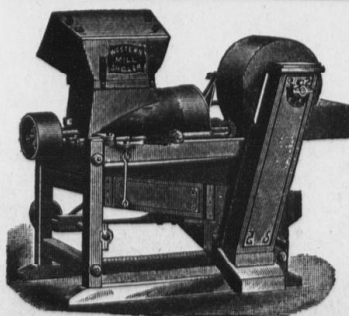
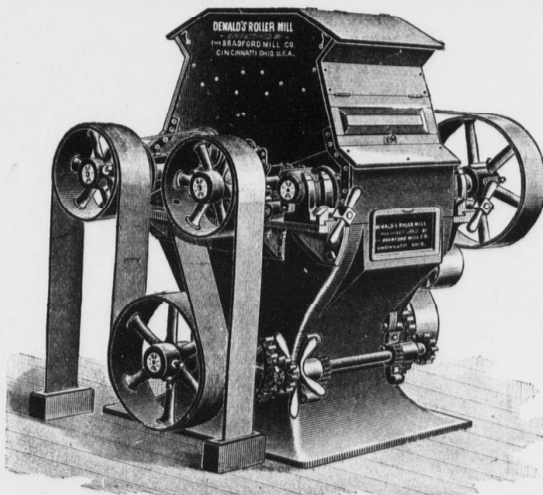
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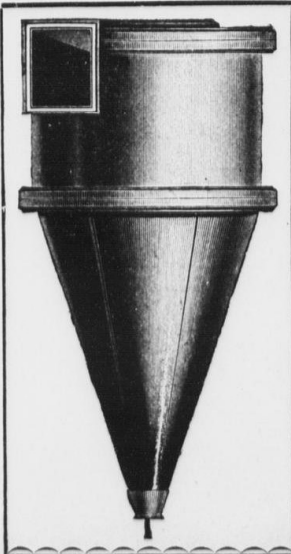
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